1893-94
(L.R.)

File NO. 62-93
Serial. NO 1-8.

Sub- Coffee land owned by Mr. Sondreson in Chamarajanaga. Taluk

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

KR 24-90. 1893-94. ~~191~~.

(KR)

Later references.

File No. 62-93

Serial Nos. 1-8

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-8

Major ~~Part~~ B for September 02

SUBJECT.

Coffee lands owned by Mr. Sanderson in Chamaraja nagar Tk

Contemporary

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

Indexed

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

REVENUE BRANCH.

OFFICE NOTE.

SUBJECT. Assessment on Mr Sanderson's Coffee Estate in the Chamrajnagar Taluk

LAST REFERENCE. Letter No. 81 dated 20th Feby/95

from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Mysore.

The question on which orders are solicited is, how Mr Sanderson's Coffee Estate in the Chamrajnagar Taluk should be assessed, whether at the Special rate under the Coffee Rules, or according to the Survey valuation.

2. The particulars of the

lands comprised in the Estate are as shewn below:—

Survey No.	Total area. a. q.	Deduct Kharab. a. q.	Arable area. a. q.	Remarks as to crop &c.
1	14-6	0-10	13-36	Plantains & Coff
2	26-10	1-34	24-16	— Do —
3	37-27	4-32	16-10	Coffee
			16-25	Dry waste.
4	76-25	9-15	67-10	Oil seeds &c
5	142-24	14-14	128-10	Waste.
Total.	297-12	30-25	266-27.	

3. On a reference from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on the same subject in June 1892, the Government observed that there was no occasion for applying the Coffee tenure to land which is not situated in the Coffee tracts of the Country & that Mr. Sanderson's Estate should therefore be assessed at the ordinary Survey rates.

× Serial No 10 R.F. 289.

4. Mr. Carter in his

× Serial No 13 R.F. 289.

× letter dated 18th June 1893 complained that the assessment temporarily fixed by the Dy Commissioner viz Rs 1,069-3-3 (including the local ~~cess~~ & irrigation cesses) was exorbitant and offered to pay a lump sum of Rs 500/- per annum, but the Dy Commissioner having stated that if such an offer was accepted, the Ryots in the neighbourhood would complain of the rates imposed on their lands Mr Carter's offer could not be accepted.

× Serial No 14 of R.F. 289.

5. During the introduction of the Survey & Settlement into the Channapatna Taluk, the assessment on the lands in question was fixed as follows:—

	Cultd. acres.	assessment Rs.
Dry—	212	145—
Garden.	54	129 ×
Unarable Land	65	
	331	274 ⊗

× Rs: 166 } as subsequently revised by the Supdt
⊗ 311 }

But on the Dy Commissioner expressing ⊗ a doubt as to the propriety of assessing the garden land measuring 5 4 acres at lower rates than those of the rice lands under the Hongalvadi Channel, the Superintendent Revenue Survey, × thought that on principle such of Mr Sanderson's the garden rates for lands as are actually irrigated by the Channel should not be lower than the wet rates and therefore raised the assessment on the garden land from Rs 129/- to Rs 166/- with the remark that the land hitherto as hand watered & also the dry crop land would be liable to further assessment if water is taken from the Channel

⊗ Vide para 11 of the Dy Comm's letter printed at page 16 of paper No 5

× Para 4 of the Survey Supt's letter printed at page 17 of paper No 5.

6. In para 8 of Government Pro: No 8583-4 ※ dated 26th Nover/94 R 1268

※ Paper No 5.

it was directed that the whole irrigable area should be assessed like other lands enjoying similar advantages of soil & irrigation, as otherwise, it would be impossible to control the irrigation satisfactorily & undesirable to leave out any part of the area actually commanded by the Channel on which large sums had been recently spent.

7. While the matter stands thus, the Superintendent Revenue Survey, now proposes to deal with the case specially. He says that the land may be treated as Coffee land and a (Special) water rate of Rs 2-8-. on all land under the Channel &

of Rs 1-4-0 on land above the Channel mouth fixed, as Coffee does not require as much irrigation as Rice land. At this rate the total amount comes to Rs 762/-- Rs 266 (at 1 Rupee per acre) + Water rate of Rs 496 — While the assessment of the Estate as per Akarband is Rs 318/ but with a liability to enhancement as noted in para 5 above.

8. The principle on which the water rates of Rs 2-8-0 & 1-4-0 respectively have been fixed in the present case is not understood, as under para 2 of Rule XIX of the Revenue Rules, the water rate has to be fixed with reference to the Survey assessment of similar irrigated Patta lands

lands, minus the ordinary
dry rate, a remission
of 1/4th on the water rate
being allowed (para 3 of
Rule XIX) when the irrigation
is effected by baling.

9. From a financial
point of view, however,
which is not supported
by any ruling, it will
be advantageous to Govt.
to introduce the Coffee
rate and levy water
cess in addition, but
it is doubtful whether
in ~~any~~ the absence of
a definite ruling, the
Coffee & Special water rates
could be introduced into
this particular tract
when similar advantages
are not offered in the
other Maidan parts of
the Province where the

enterprise is being
rapidly extended.

Submitted for orders

1/3/95

1/3/95

Note continued.

Please see the Rev: Councillor's order dt. 26.8.95 in the margin of the 1st page of this note.

10. In accordance with this order, the Settlt: of Rev: Survey + the Dy: Comm'r, Mypore, were directed to deal with this case in the light of the instructions laid down in G.P.O: no: 302-108 dt. 1.7.95 (R.9334-92) ~~the result that the~~ Survey assessment ~~would~~ be charged on the lands concerned + the usual Rev: Patta granted to the occupants and if Channel water ~~should~~ be used for other lands than those already classed as wet or garden, appropriate water-rate ~~would~~ be charged on them. I.O, ~~that~~ these lands were not re-classed as coffee-lands + Coffee is being raised ever since.

R.2472-3 dt 29.8.95.

put up.

Petn no: 3256 of 27.5.02.

passed into messrs Arbuthnot + Co:'s possession by purchase under the decree obtained in O.S. no: 17 of 9900 on the file of the Dt: Court, Mypore, and they now complain that, after a loss of some 50,000 Rs - a large portion of which has gone to the benefit of the surrounding Dt:, it has been found impossible to successfully cultivate Coffee + request permission to raise paddy instead. The Amildar of Chamarajanagar seems to have raised objection to their doing so. and this attitude on his part hinders the Company from effecting a Sale of the property.

12. upon a representation by the Agent of the Company to the Supdt: of the Mysore Rev: Survey, ~~the latter~~ replies to him (in his no: 6618 of 20.3.01 + no 7838 of 3.5.02) to the following effect

(a) that in his opinion the Amildar must be in error when he states that the original title of Mr Sanderson to the Karadihalla estate does not permit of the land being used or sold for

(b) that anything contained in Mr. Sanderson's title or Samad must in his opinion yield to the later orders of Govt. quoted in para 10.

(c) that he can see nothing to prevent the occupants from selling or disposing of the lands in any way they please, subject to the provisions of the L.R. Code, seeing that the lands are ordinary Patta lands entitled to the water supply recorded at the time of classification upon which the Survey Assessment was based.

(d) that the case should be brought before Govt. for the passing of a definite ruling as against the attitude ~~of the~~ taken up by the Amildar."

In these circumstances, the Petrs. pray that final orders may be passed as to the right of the owners of the Karadi-halla x..x.. to such water ~~route~~ from the Hongalwadi Channel as may be necessary for paddy or other Cultivation" and the Patta may be granted in the name of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. of Madras

The objections on the part of the Amildar are not known. Many a

Comr. imposes, on the subject of the Petition. Information why patta was not made in the name of the Company may also be called for.

~~Submitted~~
~~KS~~
~~27/8/02.~~
submitted to the Secretary
KS.
27/8/02.

27/8/02

It is somewhat embarrassing to deal with cases not coming up in regular course, and with opinions as this of the Supdt of Rev. Survey given out of the usual course. If the matter falls within the Rev. Comr's jurisdiction, it may be transferred. Otherwise, Mr. Strickland may be requested to apply to the Rev Comr, who will deal with all his requests in the usual course.

7/9/1902

KS
Draft
recd
9/9/02
drafted 10/9/02 KS

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
Section
File No 62-93

(2)

Mysore.
11th April 1894.

My dear Col. Grant.

I have very carefully considered the proposals you sent me demi officially regarding the settlement of the unsettled portion of the Chamarajnagar Taluk.

On the whole I regard your proposals as very fair and extremely moderate, but the following points require attention:-

+ 1st. It is true we are strictly not bound by the rates adopted for the 30 villages settled in 1877 but at the same time we are bound to maintain a certain amount of consistency in our operations. So that I think that what we do now should fit in with the recent settlement of Gundalpett and with the proposed settlement of Yelandur and also with the settlement of 30 villages in 1877. We may however well bear in mind that since + the last named Settlement was made prices have risen very considerably. The

Settlement report of 1877 gives the price of

Jola 33 seers the Rupee } in 1874-75
Rice 12 seers the Rupee }

Mr. Narain Rao gives the present price thus:

Jola 19 seers
Rice 7 seers.

I do not believe the last named prices can be relied upon. Either the information is incorrect or some extraordinary temporary local circumstances must have existed. However there is no doubt that prices have risen very considerably since the settlement of 1877 and this by itself would be an adequate reason for adopting higher rates for the villages now to be settled.

2ndly In the papers now sent I do not see which are the 45 villages villages to be put into the proposed 1st group. In villages by the two main roads or near the largest markets we may safely adopt the maximum dry rate of Rs 2¼. In villages bordering on Gondal

the

the highest dry should be 1½ as you propose and in the punjles only 12 annas. So that if we take this account the 30 villages already settled, the dry maximum rates in force would be.

Rs 2¼ new 1st group.

2 } introduced in 1877.
1 3/4 }

1·8 new 2nd group.

0·12 new 3rd group.

These I fully approve and I leave the grouping to you.

3rdly As regards wet you propose

Rs 9 for No 1 group.

and Rs 8 (I think) for No 2 Group.

This compares unfavourably with.

Rs 6 Beggadevankote

7 Gundalpett

5½ Settled villages of Chamarajnagar.

but the proper rate to be adopted would depend upon actual incidence about which I have no information. Moreover the Settlement Report says that there are

scarcely any faults in the part now to be settled, and that 30 villages already settled were full of faults this should be borne in mind also.

4th For the portion now to be settled adopting Rs 2¼, 1½ and ¾ for dry and Rs 9 and 8 for wet; the results seem to be as follows:-

	Dry.	wet	Jarabi	Total.
Group I	38,927	14,753	8,566	62,246
Group II	27,768	1,628	4,563	33,959
Group III	61.	"	"	61.
				96,266.

I shall be quite content with 96000 as a maximum and would not grumble even if this figure be reduced by some Rs 2000* by operations connected with reducing wet rates with reference to preceding remarks.

5th The temple Inam villages should also be settled and some rates as for the remainder

R

* unless you can make this good by varying the figures as you please. The figures of this Taluk are very good. (Sd) K.S.

of the Taluk adopted. The report may show particulars for these villages and their settlement separately.

6th Cly As regards Gyhundur, when you have discussed the subject with Mr. Krishna Murti, please send me particulars of the proposed settlement, which of course must be on the lines we adopt and have adopted for Chamarajnagar as far as possible. We must also bear in mind the special irrigation conditions which exist in the Jaghire, and for this purpose ascertain what the Jaghirdar spends on irrigation works and what annual works the ryots themselves do. If the neighbouring British Taluk of K Negal has been settled, it may be well to ascertain the rates adopted there, also to get our Deputy Commissioner's opinion as usual on the proposed settlement.

I have had to write this in great haste excuse bad writing and believe me

Yours &c.

(Sd) K Sheshadri Iyer.

As requested I return your D.O. and the papers

Honganur Hobli

1. Honganur.
2. Melinala.
3. Ammanpura
4. Hanumanpura.
5. Nanjarajapura
6. Mookahalli
7. Hosapura
8. Basanapura.
9. Chatipura
10. Kallipura
11. Bettahalli.
12. Suttoor.
13. Gangavadi
14. Thimmegowdanpalya.
15. Rechanhalli
16. Erasanadi

Kagalvadi Hobli

1. Kagalvadi
2. Joti Gowdanpura.
3. Nagavalli.
4. Sarapur.
5. Puttanpura.
6. Kotanhalli.
7. Vagarpura
8. Hanchitalpura

Alur Hobli

1. Honnur
2. Soolpura
3. Boodumhalli
4. Toatumhalli

Haradanhalli Hobli

1. Hondrabalu
2. Halluru

Rec'd 82

Respectfully submits
with the papers relating
to Mr. Mountague
Talbot when finally
acted
on by
the Treasury

Rec'd 17 Oct 1795

Chamrajnagar Temple Inam villages
Have these been surveyed.? and
when were proposed to be settled along with
the remainder of the Taluks.

I want st. showing Land Revenue
during past 5 years.
I of Chamarajnagar Temple villages
II of villages settled in 1877
III of remainder of the Taluk

Ask D.C. to send information with
a competent Munshi.

(Sd) K.S.

	Dry			Wet				Garden
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV Channel	
ggar Devanakotta	1 Re 6 as	1 Re 4 as	1 Re.	6 Rs	5 Rs	4 Rs	8 Rs.	10 Rs 11 as.
ndapet	1 Re – 6 as	1 Re – 4 as	12 as	7 Rs	6 Rs	5 Rs	Nil	8 Rs
aur Upiadgur o villages) 1st April 1877.	2 Rs	1 Re 12 as	-	5 Rs 8 as	5 Rs			15 Rs.
ainder now e settled	2 to 4	1 - 8 - -	12 as	9	8	8		

Chamarajnagar Taluk.

Details of area.	Land Rev. 1888-89.	Land Rev. 1889-90.	Land Rev. 1890-91.	Land Rev 1891-92.	Land Rev 1892-93.	
Villages Settled in 1877.	35,326.	35,481.	35,530.	35,660.	37029.	Reserve 30 in numbers and are distributed as follows:- Honganur Hobli 16. Kagalvadi Do 8 Hanedanhalli Do 2 Alur -- - Do. 4/30.
Remainder of the Taluk	79,479	79,921	80,298.	80,518.	82271.	Comprises 125 villages.
Total.	114,805.	115,402	115,828.	116,178	119300.	
Chamarajnagar Temple village	12,292.	12,861.	11,684	11,734	av. 12143 / 12117.	These are 14 in No. constituting two Hobli Viz Chamarajnagar and Byadarpura 6.

Compd
SR

(General Serial No. 30.)

2781

1894. R708

Mk. R7289

From The Supdt Mysore Revenue Survey

Section

File No 62-93

Serial No 3

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore 28th August 1894

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. with encls.

General No. 143

No.

In reply to

SUBJECT.

Submits proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Channarajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District

P. 5/9 31/8

The Dewan has called

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

Draft submitted 14/9/94

No 143

(3)

Survey Superintendents Office
Bangalore 28th August
1894

To,

The Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Sir

I have the honor to forward

1	Letter No. 750 of 31st May/94 & its accompaniments	the margin= ally noted cairesp= ondence
2	Letter No. 751 of 31st idem to the Deputy Commr.	
3	Dy. Commrs letter No. 357 of 9th August 1894	

ending with letter No. 357 of the 9th. Instant from the Deputy Commissioner Mysore District

2 I think that a perusal of Para 12 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter leaves no

doubt

doubt whatever that that Officer concurs generally in my proposed settlement, although he is inclined to think that, if anything, a little more increase of revenue, as a result of the settlement, might have been secured. The Deputy Commr's suggestions (at Para 10) to place some villages in a higher group than I have done, are evidently in furtherance of the above view, indeed the same idea occurred to me also when carrying out the operation of grouping but I was deterred by the

the fear of adopting rates no
in keeping with those adopte
in the Gundlupet Taluk. The
Deputy Commissioner must
himself see that the raising
of the Maximum rates in the
Hyambalii and Kattatwadi
Magnis would stultify the
opinion which he has expressed
at Para 7 of his letter as to the
superiority of Gundal over the
Taluk now under report. I must
observe that I do not myself
agree with the Deputy Commission
in considering Gundal superio
to Chamrajnagar nor does the
Classing Officer. As regards the
villages to the East of Hardan-
halli which the Deputy Commr
suggests placing in a higher

group

group on account of the superior description of the soils, I must observe that the classification has already dealt with this point and assigned a high relative value to those soils. I am not in favour of making any changes now in the grouping and I do not think that the Deputy Commissioner is inclined to insist very strongly on his view of this question. I am obliged to him for an error which he has pointed out (Para 10) in the grouping of two villages of Honigawadi and Bandigowdanhalli which in my report, appear as belonging to the 1st and 2nd group respectively. These two small villages

villages are detached from the Magnis to which they belong and their position reseaped notice Both villages must now go into the 3rd group and I have accordingly made the necessary entry in the Classwise Statement. The estimated revenue of Hongavadi is reduced by Rs 24 and that of Bandigowdanhalli by Rs 63.

3 As suggested by the Deputy Commissioner at Para 13 of his letter no cultivable waste containing date trees should be given out for cultivation at the settlement

4 As regards the Deputy Commissioner's remarks at Para 11 of his letter regarding Mr. Sanderson's coffee Estate I find that

K.T. 249 - 92
Revised

that the ~~59~~ 54 acres of so called garden are divided into 3 large Survey Numbers. Part of this area is watered by hand and part is irrigated from the Hongalwadi channel. The garden is entirely cultivated with plantains and some coffee, the latter being in bad condition. Having regard to the backward condition of these gardens and the difficulty of getting water, although situated below the channel, I kept the rates very low. I think perhaps however that, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, the garden rates for lands actually irrigated by the channel should,

on principle, not be lower than the wet rates and I will therefore raise them to at least that figure. The difference will not be very great. I have made the necessary remarks in the Classwar Statement. Any of the land entered as hand-watered will be liable to further assessment if water is taken from the channel and the same remark applies to the 2/12 acres of this Estate now classed as dry crop land

5 I think on the whole that the Deputy Commissioner and myself agree very well about the suitability of the proposed settlement and with the exception of the very slight alterations

tions I have made, as above shewn, at his suggestion, I would recommend that the settlement be no further altered and that sanction to proceed with the introduction of the rates in the usual manner be accorded as soon as possible I propose commencing the introduction of the rates about the end of October next.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant

H Lumsden

Supt. Mysore Resume Survey

No. 242/28.8.94.

Encl. to Rev. Comr's letter No. 751 dt. 31/51.

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Mysore District

Dated Mysore 9th August 1894.
18th

From

A. Rangaswami Iyengar Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

To

The Superintendent
Revenue Survey
Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your carefully prepared, and interesting report for the Settlement of the Chamrajnagur Taluk, together with its enclosures.

2. The Taluk is indeed a very rich, and fertile one as remarked by you. The soils are of a very superior quality, and portions of the Taluk irrigated by Honhole are very productive.

They are indeed of great variety, but as far as I have seen, they are nowhere very poor, or of inferior quality. This will be seen from the fact that the area of cultwrable waste is

is about 4 per cent of the total cultivable lands, while for the inferior villages, situated towards the West, and south East of the Taluk, and grouped in the 3d class, the cultivable waste does not exceed 5 per cent. Looking at the uncultivable waste also the percentage of the same to the total area in the 3d group, is less than that of the 2d group. While a smaller proportion of the same in the 1st group, may be accounted for by the fact that there are fewer hills in it.

3. As regards rainfall, I generally agree with you, but it must be noted, that it is more uncertain and liable to fluctuations, than in the Taluks of Gundal, and Heggadadevan-Kote'.

4. The only important market situated within the Taluk, is that of Sante'marahalli. But there is besides, a brisk trade between Chamarajnagar, and Her Majesty's Territories and a large fair at Tirakanambi, is situated very near to the South Western and South Eastern portions of this Taluk, so that almost all the villages in this Taluk, may be stated to be within an easy distance of a good market.

5. The Taluk is also supplied with good roads excepting on the North Eastern corner, where road making is very difficult on account of the black cotton soil, and the drainage of the Honhole' river and other minor jungle streams. Travelling in these parts is certainly very difficult in the rainy season.

6. As regards the Kottalwadi majani, I would observe that there are fair country bracks between the different villages and the Tirkanamby road and that owing to the gravelly nature of the soil, the bracks require very little attention. Almost all the villages are, as observed by the classing officer, within easy reach of the Tirakanamby road. This accounts for the non-construction of a main road connecting the villages with Tirakanamby.

7. There is no doubt that the people in this Taluk are on the whole in easy circumstances, and that there is considerable agricultural property I am, however, of opinion that in point of agricultural wealth, viz carts, bullocks, and cattle, this Taluk cannot compare with Gundal. The large number of Waddar carts

serve only to cart manure to the fields, and to take produce to the markets. Carts of a better descriptions, are few, and the major portion of cart-traffic is in the hands of people of Gundal, and of Her Majesty's Territories.

Owing to the Comparative healthiness of this Taluk, there has been a great increase of population and in consequence a larger portion of population to the arable area. The pressure of population on the land is thus greater here, than in the neighbouring Taluks, and the resources being more evenly distributed, there is not as much of accumulated wealth as one would expect from the indications of agricultural prosperity of the Taluk.

8. I have carefully perused para 14, of your report, dealing with the incidence of older assessment. The average rates of dry assessment for the different maganés seem to be very fair, considering their fertility, and proximity to the markets. The total average of as 11,0.6 per acre for dry, and 3-13-1, for wet, cannot be regarded as low, when it is remembered that as a rule, ryots are apt to include, in their holdings, at the

the time of Survey measurement, waste or other lands which were not in their possession or cultivation before. I would also observe, that what is regarded as comparatively high assessment of well known thriving villages, does not appear to have had any unfavourable effect, judging from the prices paid for lands in those localities, While, on the other hand, the lands in the more lightly assessed villages do not generally command a steady market value.

9. I see that the villages under Survey have been divided into four groups with the following maximum rates:-

	1st group	2d group	3d group	4th group
Dry—	2-4-0	1-14-0	1-8-0	0-12-0
Wet—	8-0-0	8-0-0	7-0-0	7-0-0
Garden	12-0-0	12-0-0	12-0-0	12-0-0

The proposed rates seem very fair, though, in working out the assessment on individual holdings, in the 1st and 2d groups, the present assessment on the Superior lands in some of the villages have had apparently to be reduced. I find from the villagewar statement accompanying your report that in some of the villages the proposed assessment

falls short of the present collections, and in the absence of more detailed information, I am inclined to believe that this is due to the re-levelling down of the taxation on Superior lands to suit the new rates. As I have already observed, these high assessments so to speak, have not pressed hard upon the cultivating ryots, as will be seen from their prosperous condition - and the high prices commanded by these lands, and may be justifiable on the ground that the gradations adopted in the Survey do not from the necessities of the case completely provide for all the differences as to soil, position &c of individual fields. By this I do not of course question the propriety of the reductions made, though, if they had not occurred, we should probably have had a higher revenue without increasing the incidence of taxation on the poorer, and less favorably situated lands.

10. I do not know if I shall be justified in making any remarks on the classing of the villages in the different groups in the absence of the detailed information on which you

have proceeded. I beg leave, however, to note down here the observations that occur to me from my general knowledge of the Taluk. It occurs to me that some of the villages in the 3d group may, without any hardship, have been placed under the 2d group. I think that the villages of the Hayamballi, and Kottalwadi hoblies bordering on the Tirakanamby road may come well under the 2d class, considering their general prosperity, and close proximity to the large market of Tirakanamby, notwithstanding the fact that the villages of the Gundal Taluk in their vicinity, have had to be classed under slightly more favorable rates. In the same manner, the villages to the East of Hardanhally, now grouped under the 3d class, might also, considering their proximity to Chamarajnagar, and the populous village of Ramasamudra & the superior description of their soils, have come under the 2d group.

At the same time, Attikulpore might perhaps be classed under the 4th group as it is unhealthy and in a very backward condition. The

The villages of Hongawaddi, and Bandigowdanahalli have no rice lands and do not seem to be particularly well off, the 1st being Beckirakki, and the 2d having a small population of 137 souls with 9 carts and are also very much out of the way. I am unable to understand why they have been placed in the first, and second groups while all the villages surrounding them are classed in the 3d group.

11. As regards mr. Sanderson's Coffee Estate, which has been shown by itself, in the 3d group, I beg to enclose copy of my letter to Government no: 899, dated 27 December 1892. A portion of these lands amounting in extent to 148 acres, were ascertained in the detailed Survey then made by your Department, to be capable of irrigation by the Hongalwadi Channel. This channel was recently improved at a great cost, on mr. Sanderson's Complaint in order that it may irrigate these lands. In the villagewar statement accompanying your report, however, only 59 4 acres are shown as garden, and assessed at 129 Rs, the remaining 212 acres being classified

classified as dry. It is not clear whether these garden lands are entitled to take water for irrigation from the channel and whether in that case it is proper to assess them at lower rates than those of the rice lands.

12. The total results are very satisfactory, and fit in very well with the settlement of the Gundalpett and Heggadadevenkote Taluks. While the assessment is not very heavy, a fair increase amounting to about 16 per cent has been secured on the gross results., without taking into account, the pay of village officers and contribution to irrigation fund. If these charges are deducted, the gain to Government is a little over 7 per cent. This is a very moderate increase indeed, and the proposed settlement cannot but be considered to err if any thing on the side of moderation.

13. I need not refer to the other details dealt with in the report which have my

full concurrence. I need only add, that until the requirements of the Excise Department is fully ascertained, it is not desirable to give out for cultivation, any cultivable waste containing date trees at the Survey settlement.

14. The enclosures accompanying your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

Copied
ulg

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Dated 27th December.

No 899.

Sir,

With reference to Survey Superintendent's letter no: 512, dated 22d Sept, 92, requesting that steps might be taken to have the late Mr. Sanderson's lands in the village of Morlaya Chamarajnagur Taluk assessed temporarily at the adjoining average rates pending the introduction of the Survey settlement into the Taluk, quoting Govt: Pro: no: $\frac{3353-4}{R.536}$ dated 30.8.92, I have the honor to state that of the 2 blocks of land, one measuring 148 acres. 27 guntas. is irrigated by the Hongamur Channel, and excellently fitted for wet cultivation, and the other block measuring 152 acres, 8 guntas is fit only for dry cultivation. Mr. Narsimda Raj Urs, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Taluk, recommended that Rs 1-11 per acre, might be fixed for wet lands and Rs 1-14-0 per acre, for dry lands but

Considering the difficulties of cultivation and the cost and trouble involved in bringing the two blocks under tillage, I have fixed 5 Rs per acre, for wet, and 1½ Rs per acre for dry lands, comprised in the said blocks.

I have &c

(Sd) A. Rangaswami Iyengar
Dy commissioner

Copy

A Rangaswami
Dy Commissioner
Mysore District

Compd

(3)

No. 751

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 31st May 94

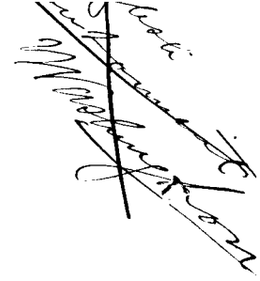
Section
No 336
Date
5 June

To,
The Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

Sir

I have the honor to forward for your perusal and kind return with such remarks as you may deem necessary to make, the accompanying Report No. 750 of the 31st Instant containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Chamraj-nagar Taluk of your District

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
J. Grant
Supdt Mysore Revenue
" Survey



Co

H

H

5

d

No. 211 N.T. / 94

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 25th September /94

D. O.
No. 93
3

The Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Sir,

In continuation of this Office letter No. 143 dated 28th August 1894 regarding proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District, I have the honor to report that the Block granted in Govt. Proceedings Order No. 12750-3 / 97 234-92 dated 31st January 1894 to Mr. Randolph Morris for coffee

coffee cultivation near his Alli-
-Kan Estate in the Chamraj-
-nagar Taluk was omitted in
enumerating the villages of
the same Taluk. This Estate
has been formed out of the Punjur
State Forest and will hence
forward appear in the accounts
as a separate Estate.

2 A separate map has
been prepared of the Estate
and the area of the same de-
ducted from that of Punjur
State Forest. The Taluk and
Forest maps have also been
corrected.

corrected

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed.t Servant
H Cumming
Supdt Mysore Revenue
Survey

$\overline{a}$

$+$

$+$

ζ

α

(5)

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore -

Read,

Letter No. 750. dated 31st May 1894 from the Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey and its accompaniments -

Letter No. 757 dated 31st May 1894, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Deputy Commissioner Mysore District -

Letter No. 357 dated 9th August 1894, from the Deputy Comm. of the Mysore District, to the Superintendent

Mysore Revenue Survey-
Letter No. 143
dated 28th August 1894,
from the Superintendent
Mysore Revenue Survey-
Letter No. 217
dated 25th September
1894, from the Super-
-intendent, Mysore
Revenue Survey-

Mutter to be
punched Duplicate

Order thereon No. 8383-4 / R 1265 dated Camp
Mysore, 26/29th November 1894-

The papers read
above contain pro-
-posals for the set-
-tlement of the Cha-
-marajanagar Taluk
of the Mysore District.
2. Chamarajanagar
is a flourishing Taluk,
with a large variety
of rich soils and a
sufficiency of an-
-nual rainfall which

seldom fails. Double crops in dry soil are not uncommon and the parts watered by the Bonhals are remark-ably productive. It is well populated — having a density of 200 people to the — square mile and is fairly well provided with markets and — means of communi-cation -

3. Thirty Villages of this Taluk were settled in 1877 and the present proposal relate to the settle-ment of the remain-der of the Taluk — consisting of 126 Government Villages Deducting from th Total area of 264,78

acres the uncul-
-turable waste, alienated
Villages, State Forests
and Kavals, the net
cultivable area in Govt Villages is
as follows:—

	Area of Govt lands.		Area of Minor Inam lands	Total		Grand Total.
	Occupied	Waste		Occupied	Waste	
Dry—	77,379	3,406	2,012	79,391	3,405	82,796
Rice—	3,663	88	146	3,809	88	3,897
Garden	3,326	8	38	3,364	8	3,372
Total.	84,368	3,501	2,196	86,564	3,501	90,065

4. The Survey Superintendent has divided the villages in question into four groups, the first consisting of 40 villages well situated in respect of roads, Markets and population; the second consisting of

12 Villages which —
possess similar ad-
-vantages but in a —
lesser degree; the third
comprising 70 Villages
which are somewhat
distant from markets
though enjoying fair
advantages in the —
matter of roads and the
fourth consisting of
but 4 Villages situated
in the heart of un-
-healthy jungles —

5. Government
however observe that
the Villages of Hingal-
-wadi & Bandi gradually,
now placed in the
first and second groups
respectively, are not
well off, the first —
being Beechwark and
the second having a
small population of
137 souls and only 9
carts, besides being very

much out of the way. Government therefore direct their transfer to the 3? groups ~~as estimated~~ By this transfer the estimated revenue of the former is reduced by Rs 24. and that of the latter by Rs 63. The necessary changes have been duly effected in the Classwar Statement.

¶. 4. The Survey Superintendent proposes the following rates:—

Group.	Maximum Dry rate	Maximum Rice rate	Maximum Garden rate		Remarks.
	Rs as P	Rs	Rs		
I	2. 4. 0	8	12		
II	1. 14. 0	8	12		
III	1. 8. 0	7	12		
IV	0- 12. 0	7	12		
N. B.	For Wet lands under River Channel irrigation a maximum of Rs: 9 is proposed for all groups—				

[illegible] Taluk
Jaus as follows with
the old rates: —

	Area by Survey	old rate	Present rate
Dry-	77,379	0. 11. 6	0. 13. 10
Wet of all kinds	6,989	3. 13. 1	4. 3. 7

86 Compared with the rates adopted for the 30 Villages settled in 1877 and those adopted for the adjoining Taluk of Gundlepett, the present rates stand as follows: —

	Rates adopted for the 30 Villages settled in 1877.	Rates adopted for the Gundlepett Taluk	Rates now proposed.
Dry —	Rs. 1. 12. 0 to 2	12 as to Rs 1. 6. 0	12 as to Rs 2. 4. 0
Rice —	Rs. 5 to 5. 8. 0	Rs 5 to 7	Rs 7 to 8
Garden —	Rs: 15	Rs: 8	Rs 12

7

Having regard to the increased facilities of communication and climate enjoyed by this Taluk and the rise in prices since the settlement of the 30 Villages settled in 1877, the rates proposed are extremely moderate -

8

The Survey Superintendent's proposals about the raising of the assessment on Mr. Sanderson's Coffee lands, actually irrigated by the Honsalwadi Channel ~~from 1881, made in part to effect~~ ~~are accepted and the necessary changes effected in the Classwar statement accordingly~~.

9

The request of the settlement on the

the assessment of

& the level of other lands enjoying similar advantages of soil & irrigation an approval. The whole irrigable area ~~on~~ this thus be assessed, as otherwise it will be impossible to control the irrigation satisfactorily nor is it desirable to leave out any ~~small~~ irrigable part of the area ~~can~~ actually commanded by the Channel on which large sums have ~~been~~ spent recently been spent

(Hungalwadi being removed from the 1st & Bandigundanhalli from the 2nd, & the 3d group) occupied area will be as follows:—

Group	No. of Villages in each group as per classification adopted by Commissioner	Old Collections	As per survey							
			Dry		Rice		Garden		Total	
			Acres	Assts	Acres	Assts	Acres	Assts	Acres	Assts
I	39	48,895	30,270	35,490	2757	13,084	1570	7706	34,531	56,280
II	11	8019	7,024	5,780	483	1864	591	1916	8,098	9,560
III	72	25,479	39,895	25,416	429	1410	1225	3542	41,549	30,368
IV	4	22	190	61	-	-	-	-	190	61
Total	126	82,415	77,379	66,747	3663	16,358	3326	13,164	84,368	96,269

607 It will be seen that the increase over the old collections is about Rs: 14,000 and deducting Rs: 6,500 on account of remuneration to Village Officers and Rs: 1,700 on account of contribution to Irrigation fund, the net increase

7. is only Rs: 6,000/—

+ 11 Government approve of the Survey Superintendents suggestion that no cultivable ~~woods~~ waste containing date trees should be given out for cultivation at the Settlement, until the requirements of the Excise Department are fully ascertained.

+ 12 The introduction of the settlement ~~[illegible]~~ is sanctioned with the usual guarantee for 30 years—

23/11/94

To.

The Supdt Mysore Rev Survey
" Dy Comr Mysore.

Received in Mrs Stevens
only letter in note-book
on settlement

READ:—

Letter No. 750, dated 31st May 1894, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, and its accompaniments.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District.

2. I append the usual report by the officer who had immediate charge of classing operations, as well as a sketch map of the Taluk.

3. The Taluk of Chamrajnagar is divided into the following magnis or sub-divisions:—

No.	Magnis.	Government villages.	Kavals.	Forests.	Alienated villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chamrajnagar ...	20	...	...	...	20	
2	Haradanhalli ...	30	1	3	3	37	
3	Alur ...	8	..	...	1	9	
4	Kagalwadi ...	1	...	...	...	1	
5	Santemarhalli ...	12	...	...	3	15	
6	Kuttalwadi ...	27	...	...	...	27	
7	Uyamballi ...	28	...	...	4	32	
8	Ummattur ...	...	...	..	8	8	
9	Bedarpur ...	...	...	...	6	6	
	Total ...	126	1	3	25	155	

4. Mr. Narain Rao's report will be found very interesting. His description of the Taluk under report is accurate, and the conclusions he arrives at, as to the general condition of the people, are such as I am able, from personal observation, to fully concur in. I must however request that, in all statistical matters, the figures I now give may be accepted in lieu of those furnished by Mr. Narain Rao, who, at the early date at which he wrote, and with the limited sources of information available, was not in a position to secure such accuracy as is now possible.

5. *General description.*—The Taluk under report, taken as a whole, is remarkably rich and fertile. Comprehensively, it may be described as a fine, well watered, and level plain of some 300 square miles, stretching away north-westwards from the slopes of the Bilgiri Rangan hills which form its eastern and southern boundary. There is good reason to believe that the low forest land at the foot of the range in question but not the range itself, although so stated by Mr. Rees in his "Duke of Clarence in Southern India" as quoted by the classing officer at para 6 of his report, was once occupied by thriving and well populated villages. Even now the transition from forest to highly cultivated country is very rapid. If we may judge from what is now taking place in the Gundlupet Taluk, where cultivation is rapidly extending, the re-occupation of the low forest slopes would not be a matter of many years, provided the reservation by the Forest Department did not stand in the way.

6. *Drainage.*—The distinguishing and really important feature however of this Taluk is undoubtedly the magnificent stream, well called the "Honhole" or golden stream, which, in combination with the splendid soils on its banks, secures the welfare of this tract. This stream moreover feeds some tanks, of which that of Ramasamudra, filled from the Hongalvadi channel, is the most important. The minor streams, although made use of to feed some tanks, and

of great use generally, cannot claim for the channels led from them the title to be classed as river channels. The drainage and means of irrigation generally are dealt with by the classing officer at paras 6 and 7 of his report.

7. *Soils.*—The soils are of great variety, ranging from black and rich red to poor and gravelly. As might be expected from the conformation of the country, the poorer soils are on the slopes and water-sheds towards the west, rapidly improving in depth and quality towards the east and in the valley of the "Honhole."

8. *Climate.*—The rain-fall is, in my opinion, put down too low at 25, or even 30 inches. Captain Coussmaker who classed thirty villages, chiefly of the Honganur magni, settled in 1875, estimated the average rain-fall at about 36 inches. Since that time the abnormal fall during the famine has apparently somewhat complicated the estimate of an average. Whatever the actual average fall may be, it is, in most years, enough for the country. Mr. Narain Rao (para 10) says that the early rains set in about April and *seldom fail.*

9. *Crops.*—The crops are described by my Assistant at para 11 of his report. Of dry crops, the absence of any attempt to cultivate cotton may be noted. The black soils produce almost all crops peculiar to such soil including mulberry without irrigation ; double crops in dry soil are not uncommon. In the wet lands comparatively little sugar-cane is raised. Finer gardens than those of supari, cocoanut, and panvel on the banks of the "Honhole" it would be difficult to find. Date groves abound in all the hollows when otherwise unoccupied (see Assistant's para 12), the tree being here very prolific. A very short neglect of gardens converts them into a dense date tope.

10. *Markets and Roads.*—The only important markets are held weekly at Santemarhalli, Chamrajnagar, Nagavalli, and Mukadhalli, the first mentioned being a very important one. Roads will be found fully described at para 13 of the classing officer's report. The Taluk is, on the whole, fairly well provided with the means of communication. The requirements of the southern villages of the Kottalvadi magni, as regards roads, are worthy of consideration. It is true that their market of Tirakanambi is not far off, but this is only so much more in favor of letting them have what could be so easily carried out, the distance, about six miles, being so short. The road from Santemarhalli through Chamrajnagar to Tirakanambi is very important, and it is gratifying to find that its importance is being recognized by the Public Works Department. The road leading to the Kyasnur ghat is an Imperial road, said to be in good order. This road may some day become of extreme importance, with reference to railway extension in Mysore. At present the Santemarhalli-Tirakanambi road strikes me as of most importance, and although no accurate statistics are available (classing officer's para 16) in regard to the trade of the Taluk, there can be no doubt that large quantities of grain pass along this road which connects the two most important markets in this part of the country. Mr. Narain Rao (para 13) alludes to traces of a road from Atgulipur to Yelandur. This road is alluded to by Captain Coussmaker in 1875, in his report on the thirty settled villages, to which he stated it would be of great use if put in repair. Then, as now, the road in question was a mere trace.

11. *Statistics.*—The following statement affording some idea of the resources of the Taluk is, I must explain, based upon the classification returns. During classification, a fairly accurate census is made for each village classed. The following figures refer to the 126 Government villages, and to those villages alone :—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Markets.
126	9,501	51,613	414	74,285	7,338	2,614	3

12. In considering the population to the square mile, it will be well to adhere, for the purposes of comparison with neighbouring Taluks, to the arable area only. The presence of so much more or less hilly and unculturable land, a mere matter of chance, is no real test of prosperity. Taking then, the arable area only, we find that there are 366 souls to the square mile. These figures compare with the remaining Taluks of the District as per margin. It will be seen that, with the exception of the Taluks of Mysore and Seringapatam, both of which, especially the former, have a large non-agricultural population, Chamrajnagar has more people to the arable square mile than any Taluk in the District. The number of carts, 3,614, is very large. They are of course chiefly waddar-carts, such as are suitable to the country. My Assistant, at para 17 of his report, gives the waddar-carts as 6,500. His figures are, I presume, those furnished by the Amildar and include all the inam villages, but even then, the number is, I think, far too great. The classification returns on the whole denote very considerable agricultural prosperity compared with neighbouring Taluks and the Taluks of the District generally. The cattle are fairly numerous, but are stated to be somewhat inferior. Grazing is scarce, and many of the animals are grazed on the edges of the raiyats' fields.

Taluk.	Population to arable sq. mile.
Mysore	610
Seringapatam	432
Hunsur	345
Heggaddevankote	314
Yedatore	326
Attikuppa	312
Mandya	307
Nagamangal	335
Gundlupet	286
Malvalli	332
30 villages of Chamrajnagar settled in 1875	338

13. The villages under report have been divided up by Survey as follows:—

Description.	Area of Government lands.		Area of Inam lands.	Total.		Grand total.
	Occupied.	Waste.		Occupied.	Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dry crop	77,379	3,405	2,012	79,391	3,405	82,796
Rice	3,663	88	146	3,809	88	3,897
Garden	3,326	8	38	3,364	8	3,372
Total ...	84,368	3,501	2,196	86,564	3,501	90,065
Area of unculturable waste including village site, &c., ...						64,073
Area of alienated villages						42,575
Area of State Forests						68,059
Area of kavals						9
Total area of the whole Taluk, *i. e.*, 414 square miles ...						2,64,781

Comparatively little assessed waste, and that chiefly dry crop land, remains to be occupied. No less than 42,575 acres are comprised in 25 inam villages, while 68,059 acres are reserved forest consisting chiefly of the Bilgiri Rangan range of hills and its lower slopes.

14. In order to show the weight and incidence of the old assessment which we are revising, I have prepared the following magniwar statement :—

No.	Magni.	Dry crop.			Rice and garden combined.		
		Acres by Survey.	Old collections.	Average rates.	Acres by Survey.	Old collections.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Chamrajnagar ...	14,314	10,774	0 12 1	2,943	11,041	3 12 0
2	Hardanhalli	9,353	5,724	0 9 9	1,066	3,691	3 7 5
3	Alur	4,758	4,598	0 15 6	896	5 606	6 4 1
4	Kagalwadi	468	415	0 14 2	435	2,212	5 1 4
5	Santemarhalli ...	11,023	13,996	1 4 4	41	262	6 6 3
6	Kuttalwadi	12,677	6,555	0 8 3	618	1,585	2 9 0
7	Uyamballi	24,786	13,661	0 8 10	990	2,295	2 5 1
8	Ummattur	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bedarpur	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total	77,379	55,723	0 11 6	6,989	26,692	3 13 1

Allowing what we can, of merit, to the base and distribution of the old assessment, I am afraid that the utmost that can be said in its favor is that there was an endeavour to assess highly in the case of well known thriving villages and to be lenient when the villages were known to be poor and unfavorably situated. But whatever considerations influenced the operation in question, they have now undergone very complete change as regards many parts of the Taluk. New roads have been opened out, markets have sprung up or at any rate have increased in importance, and once thriving villages, we are told, have disappeared in the low forests near the hills. The Taluk stands greatly in need of regrouping for the purpose of assessment. The lump sum taken from the villages under report as revenue must have sat very lightly as a whole, for it only gives an average, on the survey area, of Re. 0-11-6 per acre for dry and of Rs. 3-13-1 per acre for wet and garden together. These are very low rates, indeed, for a Taluk like Chamrajnagar with its superior soils and, in many instances at any rate, its really fine gardens, even allowing that the rice lands are nothing out of the common. Even "Magniwar," the old assessment weighed very unequally, but "Villagewar" and "Isamwar," I could at pleasure multiply instances of the extremes of assessment. This inequality of incidence pervades the old assessment everywhere and, in the absence of any correct record of area, it is not wonderful that it should be so. What I have stated is also in a measure borne out by the rates quoted by Mr. Narain Rao at para 23 of his report. Dry land is said to pay from Re. 0-7-3 to Rs. 45 per acre, and garden land from Rs. 2-4-2 to Rs. 15 per acre. These dry rates are absurd although the garden rates are reasonable enough and very much in accordance with what is now being actually paid.

15. I will next bring to notice the extent of occupied land which has, presumably, been under-stated in the old accounts :—

Description.	Acres according to old accounts.	Acres by Survey.
Dry	60,041	77,379
Wet (including garden) ...	5,092	6,989
Total ...	65,133	84,368

The excess is of course very great and, in the case of wet land, it is greater than appears for, in some villages, under the old system, there are collections on wet land without any corresponding "Bijwari" being shown. Excess of this kind however is found in every taluk we take up for settlement and I do not wish to attach too much importance to the difference. I do however think that there has been a good deal af practically concealed cultivation by means of entering a fictitious "Bijwari."

16. There is really very little more to be said about the past revenue management which would be useful for our present purpose. The proposed settlement is so entirely "*de novo*" that we must look more to the revelations made by the newly ascertained area than to any information likely to be afforded by an examination of the past very imperfect system of revenue management. I will now therefore proceed to show what the realizations have been for the last twenty-five years in the 126 Government villages under report, showing for reference and comparison the prices of the staple products during the same period side by side with the collections :—

Year.	Old bijwari into khandis.	Total demand.	Remissions on account of—		Total collections.	Seers per rupee.	
			Alvi.	Poverty, &c.		Rice.	Ragi.
1868-69	6,461	77,220	8	168	77,044	5	10
1869-70	6,452	77,172	8	187	76,977	6	20
1870 71	6,433	76,964	8	125	76,831	8	50
1871-72	6,493	77,360	8	89	77.263	8	50
1872-73	6,467	77,246	8	108	77,130	7	50
1873-74	6,578	78,153	8	91	78,054	7	30
1874-75	6,471	77,153	8	83	77,062	7	20
1875-76	6,436	76,891	8	85	76,798	7	25
1876-77	6,284	76,364	10	790	75,564	4	5
1877-78	6,388	78,525	10	575	77,940	4	6
1878-79	6.836	80,470	10	120	80,340	6	10
1879-80	6 386	76,100	10	322	75,768	10	24
1880-81	6,336	75,472	10	248	75,214	12	25
1881-82	6,374	76.061	10	555	75,496	13	26
1882 83	6,480	76,870	12	121	76,737	12	25
1883-84	6,488	77,053	12	180	76,861	12	31
1884-85	6,303	75,563	12	192	75,359	10	26
1885-86	6,664	79,167	12	180	78,975	10	25
1886-87	6,689	79,446	12	185	79,249	12	40
1887-88	6,696	79,522	16	188	79,318	12	40
1888-89	6,712	79.615	16	100	79,499	10	32
1889-90	6,737	79,966	17	104	79,845	10	32
1890-91	6,826	80,387	17	114	80,256	8	30
1891-92	6,840	81,431	17	969	80,445	7	18
1892-93	7,005	82,432	17	...	82,415	8	28
5 years' average ...	...	...	...	...	80,492		
10 years' average ...	...	...	...	..	79 222		
20 years' average ...	...	...	...	...	78.060		
25 years' average ...	...	...	...	...	77,859		

Nothing will be attained by attempting to analyse the "Bijwari" which is very unreliable. We must trust more to the actual collections. These have, on the whole, been very steady. Certainly they were palpably affected by the famine, as will be apparent from the collections for a few years following that calamity, but the taluk has now completely recovered itself, and the collections of 1892-93 appear as the highest ever known. Remissions appear every year, more or less, but never at a very high figure, and I am not prepared to accept them as in any great measure indicative of poverty or of an uncertain climate. The falling off in the cultivated area, and consequently in the collections, during

and after the famine, is a different matter which I cannot ignore. Knowing however, as I do, the fertility of this tract and that it was admittedly less affected by the famine than many parts of the District, I cannot help thinking, although I have no positive proof of this, that there must have been a good deal of exceptional sickness about that time which would of course affect the revenue. The remissions in 1891-92 were comparatively heavy and are stated to be due to failure of crops. The rain-fall in that year was scanty in Gundlupet and Chamrajnagar also. All things considered, I think, we must admit that this taluk, good as it undoubtedly is, and with the early rains very certain, is not entirely free from the vicissitudes of climate whether those vicissitudes affect the actual crops or the ability of the people, through sickness, to cultivate. This point may, as I shall show farther on, justify some small abatement in the total demand, under the proposed settlement, with reference to what it would otherwise have been.

17. For the purpose of assessing the 126 villages under report, I propose to divide them into four groups as below:—

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry rate.			Maximum rice rate.			Maximum garden rate.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
I	40	2	4	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	For wet lands under river-channel irrigation, a maximum of Rs. 9 is proposed for all groups.
II	12	1	14	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	
III	70	1	8	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	
IV	4	0	12	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	

The first group consists of forty villages, chiefly Chamrajnagar, Santemarhalli, and Alur Maganis, in every respect the best situated in the taluk in respect of roads, markets and population. They are situated touching, and close round, the Santemarhalli and Chamrajnagar markets and have every facility in the matter of roads. The second group consists of twelve villages in Hardanhalli and Uyamballi Maganis which possess the advantages of the first group of villages, but in a slightly lesser degree. The seventy villages, comprising the Kottalwadi and greater portions of Hardanhalli and Uyamballi Maganis, which constitute the third group, may be said to represent the average and bulk of the taluk. They are somewhat distant from markets although enjoying fair advantages in the matter of roads. This third group may fairly be compared with the adjoining villages of Gundlupet in which the maximum dry rate was Rs. 1-6-0 as against Rs. 1-8-0 now proposed: the wet rate is the same, Rs. 7, in each case. I think this small difference of only two annas in the maximum dry rate is fully justifiable by the opinion which Mr. Narayan Rao (para 24) has arrived at, justified by statistics, and in which I fully concur, that the raiyats of the taluk are in many respects better off than those of Gundlupet. The fourth group villages are entirely exceptional being situated in the heart of unhealthy jungles. There is no wet or garden land in the fourth group, indeed there are only 190 acres of dry land in the whole of the four villages, cultivated at great disadvantage. A few words are necessary regarding the thirty villages already settled. The rates adopted in 1875 for those villages were necessarily, owing to their isolated position as regards any taluks in which a Survey Settlement had been introduced, declared to form no pledge as to the adoption of similar rates in further settlements. The dry rates adopted in 1875 fit in fairly with those now proposed, the wet rates adopted however were lower. No roads passed through, nor do they now pass through, the thirty villages in question and they are in this respect and also, as a consequence, in respect of markets, inferior to the villages of the first and second groups of the 126 villages now under report. The thirty villages moreover are, so to speak, on the wrong side of the "Honholé." These facts taken in conjunction with the undoubted rise in prices since 1875 render it quite unnecessary to follow strictly the wet rates adopted in 1875.

(Revenue)—dated 26th November 1894.

18. The effect of my proposed rates will be to give the following estimated results on the occupied area :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry crop.			Rice.						Garden.			Total.		
					Ordinary.			Channel.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	40	30,351	35,560	1 2 9	849	3,216	3 12 7	1,902	9,868	5 3 0	1,510	7,706	5 1 8	34,612	56,350	1 10 1
II	12	7,445	6,095	0 13 1	483	1,864	3 13 9	...	...	..	599	1,933	3 3 8	8,527	9,892	1 2 7
III	70	39,393	25,118	0 10 2	354	1,086	3 1 1	75	324	4 5 1	1,217	3,488	2 13 10	41,039	39,016	0 11 8
IV	4	190	61	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	61	0 5 2
	126	77,379	66,834	0 13 10	1,686	6,166	3 10 6	1,977	10,192	5 2 6	3,326	13,127	3 15 2	84,368	96,319	1 2 3

The above rates are in themselves very moderate and, if viewed in the following form of statement, they involve a very moderate increase indeed on the old assessment :—

Description.	Area by survey.	Average rate per acre, old system.	Average rate per acre, new system.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	77,379	0 11 6	0 13 10
Wet of all kinds	6,989	3 13 1	4 3 7

An increase of only 2 annas 4 pies per acre in the average rate of dry, and of Re. 0-6-6 per acre in the *average* rate of wet and garden together, is what will scarcely be felt, considering the equalising effect of the new assessment. Unduly high rates will be swept away and absurdly low rates will be raised. The soils, in the first group of villages especially, are of a very high order, and the gardens, although no doubt of a somewhat miscellaneous description, are in some instances exceptionally good. The wet lands although not producing sugar-cane are, in some instances directly or indirectly, irrigated from river-channels. All points duly considered I think the moderation of the rates now proposed cannot be questioned. We must also remember that the area in the old accounts has been greatly under-stated and, as a consequence, the old assessment has been unduly low.

19. The extent and assessment of the waste lands available for cultivation are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry crop.			Rice.						Garden.			Total.		
					Ordinary.			Channel.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	40	784	814	1 0 7	35	124	3 8 8	22	92	4 2 11	3	7	2 5 4	844	1,037	1 3 8
II	12	382	287	0 12 0	4	20	5 0 0	...	...	...	1	4	4 0 0	387	311	0 12 10
III	70	2,119	1,213	0 9 5	27	72	2 10 8	...	...	...	4	9	2 4 0	2,150	1,324	0 9 10
IV	4	120	38	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	38	0 5 1
	126	3,405	2,382	0 11 2	66	216	3 4 4	22	92	4 2 11	8	20	2 8 0	3,501	2,710	0 12 5

It is impossible at this stage to form any estimate of the likelihood of any of these lands being taken up for cultivation. It will be seen from the average rate that, compared with the occupied lands the waste lands are poor. Some of the dry assessed waste will have to be assigned as free grazing at the settlement. On the whole, I do not think we can safely calculate upon this waste land, lightly assessed although it is, being occupied at once. The total assessment is only Rs. 2,710. The garden and wet land may probably be taken up, as the presumption is that it was relinquished on account of its being too heavily assessed under the old system. As regards extension of cultivation, I am inclined to think that the run, as in the Gundlupet Taluk, will be upon virgin land as yet unassessed.

20. The next statement shows the extent and assessment of the minor inam lands in the villages under report:—

Group.	Villages.	Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	40	716	783	1 1 6	76	308	4 0 10	17	132	7 12 3	809	1,223	1 8 2
II	12	279	227	0 13 0	62	208	3 5 8	10	23	2 4 10	351	458	1 4 11
III	70	1,017	688	0 10 9	8	26	3 4 0	11	23	2 1 5	1,036	737	0 11 5
IV	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	126	2,012	1,698	0 13 6	146	542	3 11 5	38	178	4 10 11	2,196	2,418	1 1 7

The above lands, especially the gardens, are somewhat superior.

21. The next statement gives a comprehensive view of the result of the proposed rates on the whole area, Government, occupied, waste, and inam, showing the effect upon each group:—

Group.	Villages.	As per old accounts.		As per Survey.							
				Government occupied.		Government waste.		Inam.		Grand Total.	
		Bijwari khandis.	Collections.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I	40	3,688	48,904	34,612	56,350	844	1,037	809	1,223	36,265	58,610
II	12	799	8,229	8,527	9,892	387	311	351	458	9,265	10,661
III	70	2,503	25,260	41,039	30,016	2,150	1,324	1,036	737	44,225	32,077
IV	4	4	22	190	61	120	38	...	...	310	99
	126	6,994	82,415	84,368	96,319	3,501	2,710	2,196	2,418	90,065	1,01,447

It is satisfactory to find that the increase is relatively greater on the large and thriving villages of the first and best group of villages.

22. *Grazing.*—The realizations from the sale of grazing have been only Rs. 1,675, not nearly so much as was realized, before the settlement in the Gundlupet Taluk. Under the new system, the amount should certainly not be less, notwithstanding assignments of free grazing during the settlement which will of course considerably reduce the area to be sold annually.

23. *Local cess.*—The local cess which in 1892-93 brought in Rs. 5,264 will, under the proposed settlement, be about Rs. 6,020 on occupied lands, and Rs. 75 on minor inams, in all say Rs. 7,000.

(*Revenue*)—*dated 26th November* 1894.

24. *Irrigation Fund.*—The contribution to the Irrigation Fund will be about Rs. 1,734.

25. *Pay of village officers.*—The pay of Village Officers can only be roughly guessed at. The Patels and Shanbhogs have but small emoluments in the shape of office land. The Patels receive absolutely no remuneration at present but the Shanbhogs get "Mashikanike" varying from 4 to 8 annas from each raiyat. The pay of Patels and Shanbhogs may be estimated to cost about Rs. 6,500.

26. The estimated result of the proposed settlement may be contrasted with the collections of 1892-93 as below, leaving out in each case "Grazing" regarding which no satisfactory estimate can be made :—

				Rs.
Land Revenue, 1892-93	...	...	...	82,415
One Anna Local Cess, 1892-93	...	...	...	5,264
		Total	...	87,679
Survey assessment on occupied lands	...	...	...	96,319
One Anna Local Cess	...	...	...	7,000
		Total	...	1,03,319

Excluding the One Anna Local Cess, there is an immediate increase of, in round numbers, Rs. 14,000. If we deduct pay of village officers Rs. 6,500, and Rs. 1,734, contribution to Irrigation Fund, there will be a clear gain to Government of a very little under Rs. 6,000.

27. I consider the small net increase involved in my proposals to be clearly far short of what might be safely added to the Government demand, but I have been guided by a policy which has ever been deemed the safest, of adopting rates consistent with those which have been successfully adopted, after full discussion, and found to work well in adjoining settled Taluks. We may certainly expect a good many applications for unassessed lands, although not to the same extent, there being far less jungle and waste generally in the Taluk under report, as in the Gundlupet Taluk. Should this be the case such lands as may advantageously be granted for cultivation should be systematically measured, classed, and assessed. The result will be an appreciable increase in the revenue. I shall make careful enquiries on this point during the settlement. The Punjur State Forest however includes a great deal of the land likely to be sought after; so perhaps my anticipations may not be fulfilled.

28. I submit the usual classwar statement showing particulars of past and proposed settlement for each village.

29. A list of Inam villages showing the kind of survey carried out in each village is appended. As fourteen of the Inam villages in which being under Government management, a detailed survey has been carried out, constitute the Tasdik in the shape of land to the celebrated temple of Chamrajeshwaraswami at Chamrajnagar, I attach a classwar statement for them in the same form as, but distinct from, the 126 Government villages under report. I do not enter into details for these fourteen villages, or discuss the rates as in the case of the Government villages, as the classwar statement affords all needful information. The total assessment of these fourteen villages, it may however be mentioned, has been raised from Rs. 13,492 to Rs. 15,528. All, excepting Sivapura (group II), are in group I. These villages are not situated in one block, but are somewhat scattered, and each has been assigned its place with reference to the grouping of the Government villages, and the rates have been worked out on the same scale and principle. In these fourteen villages the assessed lands have almost all been occupied, there being no assessed garden or wet land now available for cultivation, and only 510 acres of dry land assesssed at Rs. 450. The Inam Register of Ummattur, the Asali case of these fourteen villages, contains a very full account of the origin and present condition of the temple and its assignments. The settlement of these inam villages will be carried out at the same time as that of the Government villages. I do not append any classwar state-

ment of the remaining Inam villages of this Taluk, the settlement of which is dependent upon the election of the holders as to whether they will adopt the survey settlement or pay the cost of measurement and classification, for which purpose the owners of the villages concerned have been furnished with an estimate of the probable results of the survey settlement.

30. I shall feel much obliged by as early sanction as possible to the proposed settlement as I propose to introduce the rates early in the cold weather and all the steps preliminary to the announcement of the rates are very nearly completed.

List of whole Inam villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk.

	Village.	Nature of inam.	Nature of survey applied.
1.	Kotigenhalli	Sarvamanya	Valuation.
2.	Somasandra	Ditto	Do
3.	Somasandra majra Sanigala	Ditto	Do
4.	Mangala	Ditto	Do
5.	Bagali	Ditto	Detail.
6.	Jannur	Jodi	Do
7.	Demhalli	Jodi	Do
8.	Ummattur	Sarvamanya	Do
9.	Aldur	Ditto	Do
10.	Navalur	Ditto	Do
11.	Yalakur	Ditto	Do
12.	Sappainapura	Ditto	Do
13.	Hanahalli	Ditto	Do
14.	Handrakalli	Ditto	Do
15.	Madul Agrahar	Jodi	Do
16.	Sagde	Sarvamanya	Do
17.	Tambadihalli	Ditto	Do
18.	Hangrepura	Ditto	Do
19.	Padanakodhoshalli	Ditto	Valuation.
20.	Byadrapura	Ditto	Detail.
21.	Byadravadi	Ditto	Do
22.	Kattepura	Ditto	Do
23.	Sivapura	Ditto	Do
24.	Muttige	Ditto	Do
25.	Heggotara	Ditto	Do

REPORT ON THE CHAMRAJNAGAR TALUK, MYSORE DISTRICT.

[The Taluk was classed by the E. and M. Establishments, the latter of which was under the charge of Messrs. Appu Rao and Shama Rao, and the infomation furnished by them regarding the portions classed by the M. Establishment is incorporated in this report.]

1. The Chamrajnagar Taluk forms the south-eastern end of the Mysore District, and is bounded on the north by the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, the Yelandur Jahgir and a bit of the Kollegal Taluk of the Coimbatore District; the Yelandur Jahgir and part of the Satyamangala Taluk form its eastern boundary. The whole of the south is bounded also by the Satyamangala Taluk, and the Gundlupet and Nanjangud Taluks form its western boundary.

2. It is rather irregular in shape. Part of the Nanjangud Taluk runs several miles into what may be considered the regular western boundary line of the Taluk, and there is a projection, to the south, which disturbs the regularity of the southern line. The head-quarters however is situated very conveniently about the centre of the Taluk. The extreme length, north and south, is 32 miles; and the breadth, east and west, 30 miles. The total area is 292,613 acres or 451 square miles, of which 138,603 acres or 216 square miles are culturable.

3. The population, according to the Census of 1891, is 91,304, which gives 220 inhabitants to a square mile of total area, and 422 to a square mile of culturable area.

4. The Taluk is divided into ten Hoblis, and contains 188 villages as shown below:—

Hobli.	Govt. villages.	Inam villages.	Total.
1. Chamrajnagar	... 19	...	19
2. Alur	... 12	1	13
3. Kogalvadi	... 9	...	9
4. Honganur	... 16	...	16
5. Santemarhalli... ...	... 12	3	15
6. Uyamballi	... 28	4	32
7. Hardanhalli	... 40	3	43
8. Kottalvadi	... 27	...	27
9. Ummattur	... ...	8	8
10. Bedarpur	... ...	6	6
Total	... 163	25	188

5. Four villages of the Alur Hobli, eight out of the nine villages of the Kogalvadi Hobli, and the whole of the Honganur Hobli were settled in 1875; and I beg that a reference be made to a report upon that part of the Taluk by Major Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent. Subsequent classing operations were carried on in the remaining parts of the Taluk. All the villages of the Ummattur and Bedarpur Hoblis are Inam. They are granted for the benefit of the Chamrajeswar temple at Chamrajnagar, and are under Government management, except one which is a Jodi Agrahar, the Jodi derived from which is also assigned to the temple.

6. A range of hills of considerable altitude bounds the Taluk on its eastern and southern frontiers, and is continued into the Yelandur Jahgir. The eastern part is called the Bilgiri Rangan Range, from a temple dedicated to Ranganathdevaru, situated on one of the peaks of the range in the Yelandur Jahgir. Its slopes and the valley immediately at its foot are covered with scrub jungle and are reserved by the Forest Department. It is here also that the operations for capturing wild elephants are carried on. The late Mr. Sanderson who had charge of those operations and who had a very intimate acquaintance with the present condition and past history of this part gives very interesting information about it in his description of the Khedda operations of 1889, and states that it once contained thriving villages. The remaining parts of the Taluk consist of one plain, with a solitary hill here and there to relieve the monotony of the prospect. A sort of watershed runs from the south-west extremity of the Taluk northwards through the Uyamballi Hobli, past part of the Nanjangud Taluk that impinges upon the western boundary and terminates in the hills round Ummattur. Almost the whole of this watershed is cultivated land.

Pages 103, 104, 105, Duke of Clarence in Southern India by J. D. Rees, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

7. The drainage of villages west of this watershed is carried into the Gundlu stream which joins the Kapila at Nanjangud. That of a few villages near Ummattur is carried to the Mugur Odhalla which flows direct into the Cauvery, and the whole of the remaining part of the country forms the basin of a large stream called "Honholé" literally meaning golden stream. It is formed by the confluence of two streams, one of which rises on the eastern slopes of the Bilgiri Rangan Range and the other in the southern hills. This river, after feeding several large tanks, flows on into the Yelandur Jahgir, eventually discharging itself into the Cauvery in Her Majesty's Territories.

8. In the settled portion of the Taluk, there are several large tanks, notably the Honganur, Nagavalli, and Kotamballi tanks, which receive the drainage of the eastern slope of the hills on the border of the Taluk. But the greater part of the unsettled portion is devoid of tanks. There is a large tank near Ramasamudra which is fed from a channel called the Hangalvadi chaunel led from a dam across the Honholé. The tanks at Kudlur and Ummattur are also being improved by the Public Works Department. Those near Chamrajnagar and Hardanhalli are of good size, fed from channels led off dams across jungle streams, and contain a fairly good supply of water. One near Chamrajnagar is fed by a perennial stream, but the land below it, close to the bund, does not appear to be very suitable for rice cultivation.

Except perhaps a little irrigation direct from the feeder of the Ramasamudra tank, it may be said that there are no river channels in the Taluk.

9. On the slopes of the watershed mentioned in para 6, the soil is generally gravelly and shallow. The other parts contain generally rich red or black cotton soil. Towards the east, the black soil preponderates, and near Ramasamudra, Kudlur and Alur one meets with extremely fine specimens of the latter.

10. The rain-fall, according to the information furnished by the Amildar, ranges from 10 to 27 inches. In 1884-85 it was 11·48. In 1888-89 it was 10·3. The general average appears to be about 25 inches. In Gundlupet it is 30 inches, and Chamrajnagar is not less favorably situated than that Taluk. I should therefore think that the same may be taken as the average rain-fall of the Taluk. The early rains set in April and are generally depended upon for "jola," the staple crop of the Taluk. They seldom fail.

11. Besides jola, the staple crop, ragi, togari, avare, gram, Bengal-gram, oil-seeds and all other kinds of dry crops are grown. In some parts, mulberry is grown in black soil without irrigation of any kind. Rice is cultivated below tanks. There is not much of sugar-cane, at least in the unsettled part of the Taluk. In low-lying lands and on the banks of the Honholé, very valuable gardens are found containing cocoanut, arecanut and plantain trees. Wherever there are "Toreyars," a class of people akin to Bedars, they cultivate small bits of Panvel gardens. The latter are watered by hand and for the former there is generally natural moisture sufficient to render any attempt at watering unnecessary.

12. In the hollows wherever there is land not utilised for gardens there are date groves. In fact the date tree is very prolific in this Taluk, so much so that a few years' neglect of one's cocoanut garden converts it into a thick date tope. There are no other topes of importance in the Taluk.

13. The main road from Mysore to Satyamangala and Erode by the Kasanur Ghat passes obliquely through the entire length of the Taluk. It is an Imperial road and is kept in good order. A District Fund road joins Chamrajnagar to Tirumakudlu-Narsipur on one side, and Gundlupet on the other. The former part touches Santemarhalli, a very important marketing place, about midway between the two places; and the latter part passes through Tirakanambi in the Gundlupet Taluk, another important market resorted to by the inhabitants of a large number of villages. It is not now in very good order, and the Public Works Department have prepared a project for thoroughly improving it. There are traces of what was once a road from Atagulipur to Yelandur passing through villages that have been already settled. It is now almost abandoned, but if re-made and kept in order will be very serviceable to those villagers. There is the Honholé between them and Chamrajnagar, and the nature of the soil on the way makes communication with head-quarters very difficult in the rainy season. A glance at the map makes one fear that the southern villages of the Kottalvadi Hobli are very badly off for roads. There are however cart tracks, passable in fair weather, leading from every one of them to the Tirakanambi market which is less than six miles from the farthest of them.

14. Weekly markets are held at Santemarhalli, Chamrajnagar, Nagavalli, and Mukkadhalli. The first is a very important one, better even than Tirakanambi in the Gundlupet. The others are unimportant.

15. There are no manufactures worth mentioning in the Taluk. Rough cotton cloths and blankets are made up here and there, but machine-made goods are fast replacing the former.

16. There are no accurate statistics available in regard to the trade of the Taluk. There can however be no doubt that large quantities of grain are sold at Santemarhalli and Tirakanambi markets for export to the Nilgiris and to Mysore, Coimbatore, and other places. Rice, salt, jaggory, and piece-goods are imported.

17. The following statement shows the agricultural stock of the country :—

Cows and bullocks ...	35,430
Buffaloes ...	4,625
Ponies and donkeys...	680
Pigs ...	525
Sheep and goats ...	36,295
Chakra carts ...	94
Waddar carts ...	6,500

18. As in the Gundlupet Taluk, nearly all available land has been taken up for cultivation. The forests near the hills are reserved. Hence there is no grazing worth mentioning for the cattle. The raiyats graze them on the margin of their fields and feed them on straw. The cattle generally present a poor appearance, though here and there a good pair is met with. Manure is also difficult to procure for the same reason. Stable and kitchen refuse is, so far as it is available, used.

19. The dry crop lands are in the majority of cases cultivated by the owners themselves. Wherever it is sublet, the usual "Vara" (half share) system prevails.

20. The prices of grain are given by the Amildar as follows :—

Rice ...	Rs. 14	per 100 seers.
Jola ...	Rs. 5-8	do
Ragi ...	Rs. 5	do
Gram ...	Rs. 8	do

The prices were not so high when measuring was in progress in the Taluk, when jola was sold at 40 seers per rupee. They have risen considerably the last four or five years. The causes of this rise are however temporary, and it cannot be expected that they will remain steady at their present level.

21. A man gets from 3 to 4 annas a day and a woman from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas. Skilled labor is paid in proportion to the above.

22. The Patels receive no remuneration whatever. The Shanbhogs receive what is called "Masi Kanike" (Ink Tax) varying from 4 annas to 8 annas from each raiyat.

23. The Amildar states that wet lands pay from Rs. 1-5-3 to 5-10 per acre, dry crop lands from Rs. 0-7-3 to Rs. 45 per acre, and garden lands from Rs. 2-4-2 to Rs. 15 an acre. The average found at test is given in the following table :—

No.	Hoblis.	Dry crop per acre.	Rice per acre.	Garden per acre.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Chamrajnagar ...	0 14 4	3 5 1	5 0 11	
2	Alur ...	1 0 3	3 14 2	7 7 0	
3	Kogalvadi ...	0 12 8	4 12 10	5 11 0	
4	Honganur ...	.....	.....	.....	Already settled.
5	Santemarhalli ...	1 4 0	2 1 5	1 12 9	
6	Uyamballi ...	0 12 2	.....	3 11 0	
7	Hardanhalli ...	0 9 7	3 12 6	3 5 3	
8	Kottalvadi ...	1 8 2	8 0 10	2 11 11	
9	Ummattur ...	1 2 7	4 6 8	2 6 2	
10	Bedarpur ...	0 15 8	7 13 6	5 1 3	

24. There are a few villages of the Hardanhalli Hobli that require exceptional treatment. Punajur on the south-east frontier is situated in the heart of forests and is known as a place where a deadly type of fever generally prevails. The same may be said of Kolur, a hamlet attached to Atagulipur, and of one or two detached villages situated right in the middle of or close to forests. The villages south of Hardanhalli are believed not to be so healthy as those in the north and west of the Taluk. With these exceptions, the whole Taluk may be considered fairly prosperous. The villages are thickly populated and healthy. The raiyats are well-to-do. They have good markets to dispose of their surplus produce, and tolerably good roads communicating with them. The fact, that in all the villages except those specially noted above, almost all the available land has been taken up for cultivation and the general thriving appearance of the villages lead one to believe that the people are very well-to-do, in many respects better than the raiyats of the neighbouring Gundlupet Taluk.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Letter No. 751, *dated* 31*st May* 1894, *from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.*

I have the honor to forward for your perusal and kind return with such remarks as you may deem necessary to make, the accompanying report No. 750 of the 31st instant, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of your District.

Letter No 357, *dated* 9*th Augnst* 1894 *from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.*

I have the honor to acknowledge your carefully prepared and interesting report for the settlement of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, together with its enclosures.

2. The Taluk is indeed a very rich and fertile one as remarked by you. The soils are of a very superior quality, and portions of the Taluk irrigated by Honholé are very productive. They are indeed of great variety, but as far as I have seen, they are nowhere very poor or of inferior quality. This will be seen from the fact that the area of culturable waste is about four per cent of the total culturable lands, while for lhe inferior villages situated towards the west and south-east of the Taluk and grouped in the third class, the culturable waste does not exceed five per cent. Looking at the unculturable waste also the percentage of the same to the total area in the third group is less than that of the second group, while a smaller proportion of the same in the first group may be accounted for by the fact that there are fewer hills in it.

3. As regards rain-fall, I generally agree with you, but it must be noted that it is more uncertain and liable to fluctuations than in the Taluks of Gundal and Heggaddevankote.

4. The only important market situated within the Taluk is that of Santemaraballi. But there is besides a brisk trade between Chamrajnagar and Her Majesty's Territories, and a large fair at Tirakanambi is situated very near to the south-western and south-eastern portions of this Taluk, so that almost all the villages in this Taluk may be stated to be within an easy distance of a good market.

5. The Taluk is also supplied with good roads excepting on the north-eastern corner, where road-making is very difficult on account of the black cotton soil and the drainage of the Honholé river and other minor jungle streams. Travelling in these parts is certainly very difficult in the rainy season.

6. As regards the Kottalwadi magani, I would observe that there are fair country tracks between the different villages and the Tirakanambi road, and that owing to the gravelly nature of the soil, the tracks require very little attention. Almost all the villages are, as observed by the classing officer, within easy reach of the Tirakanambi road. This accounts for the non-construction of a main road connecting the villages with Tirakanambi.

7. There is no doubt that the people in this Taluk are on the whole in easy circumstances, and that there is considerable agricultural prosperity. I am however of opinion that in point of agricultural wealth, *viz.*, carts, bullocks and cattle, this Taluk cannot compare with Gundal. The large number of waddar carts serve only to cart manure to the fields, and to take produce to the markets. Carts of a better description are few, and the major portion of cart traffic is in the hands of people of Gundal and of Her Majesty's Territories. Owing to the comparative healthiness of this Taluk, there has been a great inrcease of population and in consequence a larger portion of population to the arable area. The pressure of population on the land is thus greater here than in the neighbouring Taluks, and the resources being more evenly distributed, there is not as much of accumulated wealth as one would expect from the indications of agricultural prosperity of the Taluk.

(*Revenue*)—*dated 26th November* 1894.

8. I have carefully perused para 14 of your report, dealing with the incidence of old assessment. The average rates of dry assessment for the different maganis seem to be very fair, considering their fertility and proximity to the markets. The total average of 11 annas 6 pies per acre for dry and Rs. 3-13-1 for wet cannot be regarded as low, when it is remembered that as a rule raiyats are apt to include in their holdings at the time of survey measurement waste or other lands which were not in their possession or cultivation before. I would also observe that what is regarded as comparatively high assessment of well known thriving villages does not appear to have had any unfavorable effect, judging from the prices paid for lands in those localities, while on the other hand the lands in the more lightly assessed villages do not generally command a steady market value.

9. I see that the villages under survey have been divided into four groups with the following maximum rates :—

	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dry ...	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Wet ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Garden ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0

The proposed rates seem very fair, though, in working out the assessment on individual holdings in the first and second groups, the present assessment on the superior lands in some of the villages have had apparently to be reduced. I find from the villagewar statement accompanying your report that in some of the villages the proposed assessment falls short of the present collections; and in the absence of more detailed information, I am inclined to believe that this is due to the levelling down of the taxation on superior lands to suit the new rates. As I have already observed, these high assessments so to speak have not pressed hard upon the cultivating raiyats, as will be seen from their prosperous condition and the high prices commanded by these lands, and may be justifiable on the ground that the gradations adopted in the survey do not from the necessities of the case completely provide for all the differences as to soil, position, &c., of individual fields. By this I do not of course question the propriety of the reductions made, though, if they had not occurred, we should probably have had a higher revenue without increasing the incidence of taxation on the poorer and less favorably situated lands.

10. I do not know if I shall be justified in making any remarks on the classing of the villages in the different groups in the absence of the detailed information on which you have proceeded. I beg leave, however, to note down here the observations that occur to me from my general knowledge of the Taluk. It occurs to me that some of the villages in the third group may, without any hardship, have been placed under the second group. I think that the villages of the Uyamballi and Kottalwadi Hoblis bordering on the Tirakanambi road may come well under the second class, considering their general prosperity and close proximity to the large market of Tirakanambi, notwithstanding the fact that the villages of the Gundal Taluk in their vicinity have had to be classed under slightly more favorable rates. In the same manner, the villages to the east of Hardanhalli, now grouped under the third class, might also, considering their proximity to Chamrajnagar and the populous village of Ramasamudra and the superior description of their soils, have come under the second group.

At the same time, Attikulpore might perhaps be classed under the fourth group, as it is unhealthy and in a very backward condition. The villagers of Hongawadi and Bandigaudanahalli have no rice lands and do not seem to be particularly well off, the first being Bechirakh, and the second having a small population of 137 souls with nine carts and are also very much out of the way. I am unable to understand why they have been placed in the first and second groups, while all the villages surrounding them are classed in the third group.

11. As regards Mr. Sanderson's coffee estate, which has been shown by itself in the third group, I beg to enclose copy of my letter to Government, No. 899, dated 27th December 1892. A portion of these lands amounting in extent to 148 acres were ascertained in the detailed survey then made by your Department, to be capable of irrigation by the Hongalvadi channel. This channel was recently improved at a great cost, on Mr. Sanderson's complaint, in order that it may irrigate these lands. In the villagewar statement accompanying your report, however, only 54 acres are shown as garden, and assessed at Rs. 129, the remaining 212 acres being classified as dry. It is not clear whether these garden lands are entitled to take water for irrigation from the channel, and whether in that case it is proper to assess them at lower rates than those of the rice lands.

12. The total results are very satisfactory, and fit in very well with the settlement of the Gundlupet and Heggaddevankote Taluks. While the assessment is not very heavy, a fair increase amounting to about sixteen per cent has been secured on the gross results, without taking into account the pay of village officers and contribution to irrigation fund. If these charges are deducted, the gain to Government is a little over seven per cent. This is a very moderate increase indeed, and the proposed settlement cannot but be considered to err if anything on the side of moderation.

13. I need not refer to the other details dealt with in the report, which have my full concurrence. I need only add that until the requirements of the Excise Department is fully ascertained, it is not desirable to give out for cultivation any culturable waste containing date trees at the Survey Settlement.

14. The enclosures accompanying your letter are herewith returned.—

Enclosure to No. 357, *dated* 9*th August* 1894. (*No.* 899, *dated* 27*th Decr.* 1892.)

With reference to Survey Superintendent's letter No. 512, dated 22nd September 1892, requesting that steps might be taken to have the late Mr. Sanderson's lands in the village of Marle, &c., Chamrajnagar Taluk, assessed temporarily at the adjoining average rates pending the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Taluk, quoting Government Proceedings No. 3353-4—R. 536, dated 30th August 1892, I have the honor to state that of the two blocks of land, one measuring 148 acres 27 guntas is irrigated by the Honganur channel and excellently fitted for wet cultivation, and the other block measuring 152 acres 8 guntas is fit only for dry cultivation. Mr. Nanjundaraj Ars, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Taluk, recommended that Rs. 7-1-11 per acre might be fixed for wet lands and Rs. 1-14-0 per acre for dry lands, but considering the difficulties of cultivation and the cost and trouble involved in bringing the two blocks under tillage, I have fixed Rs. 5 per acre for wet, and Rs. 1½ per acre for dry lands, comprised in the said blocks.

Letter No. 143, *dated* 28*th August* 1894, *from Supt., Mysore Revenue Survey.*

I have the honor to forward the marginally noted correspondence ending with letter No. 357 of the 9th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

Letter No. 750 of 31st May 1894, and its accompaniments.
Letter No. 751 of 31st idem, to Dy. Comr.
Dy. Comr's. letter No. 357 of 9th Aug. 94.

2. I think that a perusal of para 12 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter leaves no doubt whatever that that officer concurs generally in my proposed settlement, although he is inclined to think that, if any thing, a little more increase of revenue, as a result of the settlement, might have been secured. The Deputy Commissioner's suggestions (at para 10) to place some villages in a higher group than I have done, are evidently in furtherence of the above view. Indeed the same idea occurred to me also when carrying out the operation of grouping but I was deterred by the fear of adopting rates not in keeping with those adopted in the Gundlupet Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner must himself see that the raising of the maximum rates in the Uyamballi and Kottalvadi maganis would stultify the opinion which he has expressed at para 7 of his letter as to the superiority of Gundal over the Taluk now under report. I must

observe that I do not myself agree with the Deputy Commissioner in considering Gundal superior to Chamrajnagar nor does the classing officer. As regards the villages to the east of Hardanhalli which the Deputy Commissioner suggests placing in a higher group on account of the superior description of the soils, I must observe that the classification has already dealt with this point and assigned a high relative value to those soils. I am not in favor of making any changes now in the grouping, and I do not think that the Deputy Commissioner is inclined to insist very strongly on his view of this question. I am obliged to him for an error which he has pointed out (para 10) in the grouping of two villages of Hongavadi and Bandigaudanahalli which in my report, appear as belonging to the 1st and 2nd group respectively. These two small villages are detached from the maganis to which they belong, and thier position escaped notice. Both villages must now go into the 3rd group and I have accordingly made the necessary entry in the Classwar statement. The estimated revenue of Hongavadi is reduced by Rs. 24, and that of Bandigaudanhalli by Rs. 63.

3. As suggested by the Deputy Commissioner at para 13 of his letter, no culturable waste containing date trees should be given out for cultivation at the settlement.

4. As regards the Deputy Commissioner's remarks at para 11 of his letter, regarding Mr. Sanderson's Coffee Estate, I find that the 54 acres of so called garden are divided into three large Survey numbers. Part of this area is watered by hand and part is irrigated from the Hongalwadi channel. The garden is entirely cultivated with plantains and some coffee, the latter being in bad condition. Having regard to the backward condition of these gardens and the dificulty of getting water, although situated below the channel, I kept the rates very low. I think perhaps however that, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, the garden rates for lands actually irrigated by the channel should on principle, not be lower than the wet rates, and I will therefore raise them to at least that figure. The difference will not be very great. I have made the necessary remarks in the Classwar statement. Any of the land entered as hand watered will be liable to further assessment if water is taken from the channel, and the same remark applies to the 212 acres of this estate now classed as dry crop land.

5. I think on the whole that the Deputy Commissioner and myself agree very well about the suitability of the proposed settlement and with the exception of the very slight alterations I have made, as above shown, at his suggestion, I would recommend that the settlement be no further altered and that sanction to proceed with the introduction of the rates in the usual manner be accorded as soon as possible. I propose commencing the introduction of the rates about the end of October next.

Letter No. 217, *dated* 25*th September* 1894, *from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.*

In continuation of this office letter No. 143, dated 28th August 1894, regarding proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District, I have the honor to report that the Block granted in Government Proceedings Order No. 12750-3—G. F. 234-92, dated 31st January 1894, to Mr. Randolph Morris for coffee cultivation near his Attikan Estate in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, was omitted in enumerating the villages of the same Taluk. This estate has been formed out of the Punjur State Forest and will henceforward appear in the accounts as a separate estate.

2. A separate map has been prepared of the estate and the area of the same deducted from that of Punjur State Forest. The Taluk and Forest maps have also been corrected.

No. 8583-4—R. 1268, DATED, BANGALORE, 26TH NOVEMBER 1894.

ORDER THEREON.—The papers read above contain proposals for the settlement of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District.

2. Chamrajnagar is a flourishing Taluk, with a large variety of rich soils and a sufficiency of annual rainfall which seldom fails. Double crops in dry soil are not uncommon and the parts watered by the Honhole are remarkably productive. It is well populated having a density of 200 people to the square mile and is fairly well provided with markets and means of communication.

3. Thirty villages of this Taluk were settled in 1877, and the present proposals relate to the settlement of the remainder of the Taluk consisting of 126 Government villages. Deducting from the total area of 264,781 acres, the unculturable waste, alienated villages, State Forests and Kavals, the net culturable area in Government villages is as follows :—

	Occupied.	Waste.	Total.
Dry	79,391	3,405	82,796
Rice	2,809	88	3,897
Garden	3,364	8	3,372
Total ...	86,564	3,501	90,065

4. The Survey Superintendent proposes the following rates :—

Group.	Maximum dry rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum garden rate.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.
I	2 4	8	12
II	1 14	8	12
III	1 8	7	12
IV	0 12	7	12

N. B.—For wet lands under River Channel irrigation, a maximum of Rs. 9 is proposed for all groups.

5. These rates compare as follows with the old rates :—

	Area by survey.	Old rate.	Present rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	77,379	0 11 6	0 13 10
Wet of all kinds	6,989	3 13 1	4 3 7

6. Compared with the rates adopted for the thirty villages settled in 1877, and those adopted for the adjoining Taluk of Gundlupet, the present rates stand as follows :—

	Rates adopted for the 30 villages settled in 1877.	Rates adopted for the Gundlupet Taluk.	Rates now proposed.
Dry ...	... Rs. 1-12 to 2	As. 12 to Rs. 1-6	As. 12 to Rs. 2-4
Rice ...	... Rs. 5 to 5-8	Rs. 5 to 7	Rs. 7 to 8
Graden ...	... Rs 15	Rs. 8	Rs. 12

7. Having regard to the increased facilities of communication and climate enjoyed by this Taluk, and the rise in prices since the settlement of the thirty villages settled in 1877, the rates proposed are entremely moderate.

8. The Survey Superintendent's proposals about the raising of the assessment on Mr. Sanderson's Coffee lands irrigated by the Hongalwadi channel to the level of the assessment of other lands enjoying similar advantages of soil and irrigation, are approved. The whole *irrigable* area should thus be assessed, as otherwise it would be impossible to control the irrigation satisfactorily, nor is it desirable to leave out any part of the area actually commanded by the channel on which large sums have recently been spent.

(*Revenue*)—*dated 26th November* 1894.

9. The result of the settlement on the occupied area (Hongalwadi being transferred from the first and Bandigaudanahalli from the second, to the third group), will be as follows :—

Group.	Number of villages in each group.	Old collections.	As per survey.							
			Dry.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I	39	48,895	30,270	35,490	2,751	13,084	1,510	7,706	34,531	56,280
II	11	8,019	7,024	5,780	483	1,864	591	1,916	8,098	9,560
III	72	25,479	39,895	25,416	429	1,410	1,225	3,542	41,549	30,368
IV	4	22	190	61	...	...	...	...	190	61
Total ...	126	82,415	77,379	66,747	3,663	16,358	3,326	13,164	84,368	96,269

10. It will be seen that the increase over the old collections is about Rs. 14,000, and deducting Rs. 6,500 on account of remuneration to village officers, and Rs. 1,700 on account of contribution to Irrigation Fund, the net increase is only Rs. 6,000.

11. Government approve of the Survey Superintendent's suggestion that no culturable waste containing date trees should be given out for cultivation at the settlement, until the requirements of the Excise Department are fully ascertained.

12. The introduction of the settlement is sanctioned with the usual guarantee for thirty years.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

Exd.—M.A.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and Past and reported on in Survey Superintendent's letter

Class. Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kamal or													
					Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Government Culturable waste.									Government	
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.			Dry crop.	
								Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
1st class maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.	1st class maximum rate Rs. 3-0-0.	1st class maximum rate Rs. 12-0-0.	1	Kasba Chamrajnagar ...	3,017	32	753	23	22	8	30	...	...	31	52		1,887	2,232
			2	Ramasamudra ...	5,088	18	1,037	28	27	20	64	...	...	48	91		2,505	3,001
			3	Hebsur ...	3,362	50	1,302	147	148	...	...	...	...	147	148		1,591	1,678
			4	Byadamulu ...	1,517	14	710	56	56	14	63	...	...	70	119		231	245
			5	Mudlapura ...	167	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		132	144
			6	Mallainapura ...	1,154	9	847	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2		294	304
			7	Kadhalli ...	1,090	11	295	6	7	6	20	...	...	12	27		724	848
			8	Munachahalli ...	590	3	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		309	292
			9	Yeddapura ...	2,088	3	1,306	95	83	...	..	1	1	96	84		682	657
			10	Managanahalli ...	325	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		272	319
			11	Mariyala ...	1,748	13	576	71	76	5	26	...	...	76	102		1,016	976
			12	Gangawadi ...	114	...	48	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2		64	61
			13	Vuthavalli ...	1,466	67	728	4	4	...	...	2	6	6	10		589	661
			14	Kalamballi ...	2,616	40	1,229	36	34	...	...	...	...	36	34		1,263	1,264
			15	Gahpura ...	891	4	473	9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7		405	357
			16	Masagapura ...	448	6	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		327	364
			17	Sambupura ...	527	15	167	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	4		340	335
			18	Badanaguppa ...	2,301	82	759	38	31	...	...	...	..	38	31		1,399	1,339
			19	Kasba Alur ...	834	13	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		479	706
			20	Kudlur ...	2,214	20	475	20	25	...	...	...	...	20	25		1,350	1,728
			21	Kirgasur ...	1,102	13	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		888	972
			22	Bhogapura ...	702	6	148	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4		541	580
			23	Madagahalli ..	1,153	19	202	8	7	...	...	...	...	8	7		913	976
			24	Mallupura ...	221	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		112	157
			25	Singanpura ...	481	2	95	16	18	...	...	...	...	16	18		313	362
			26	Hoshalli ...	514	24	160	36	49	...	...	...	...	36	49		182	220
			27	Chandakivadi ...	1,346	140	285	14	16	4	13	...	...	18	29		468	540
			28	Kasba Santemaihalli ...	978	14	135	10	13	...	...	...	...	10	13		814	911
			29	Kuderu ...	2,656	9	443	47	52	...	...	...	...	47	52		2,141	2,623
			30	Heggawadi ...	1,201	8	124	7	9	...	...	...	..	7	9		1,062	1,417
			31	Heggawadipura ...	940	8	61	8	11	...	...	...	...	8	11		863	1,172
			32	Desavalli ..	435	3	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		388	461
			33	Kavudawadi ...	576	29	56	28	38	...	...	...	...	28	38		462	698
			34	Basavatti ...	458	9	43	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2		404	459
			35	Banahalli ...	912	39	114	4	7	...	...	...	...	4	7		755	1,048
			36	Kammerwadi ...	1,554	14	214	21	22	...	...	...	...	21	22		1,299	1,791
			37	Felanur ...	1,771	35	162	29	34	...	...	...	...	29	34		1,543	2,171
			38	Kestur ...	1,481	24	450	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4		992	1,114
			39	Mukahalli ...	342	8	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	367
			39	First class total ...	50,380	809	14,196	784	814	57	216	3	7	844	1,037		30,270	35,490
2nd ditto Rs. 1-14 0.	2nd ditto Rs. 3-0-0.	2nd ditto Rs. 12-0-0.	1	Kasba Hardanhalli ...	2,819	100	1,381	76	62	3	16	1	4	80	82		942	831
			2	Bhandikere ...	691	13	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		249	259
			3	Anknasettipura ...	1,190	66	674	21	15	...	...	...	...	21	15		409	330
			4	Somawarpet ...	60	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		28	22
			5	Amachawadi ...	6,565	35	4,718	59	49	...	...	...	...	59	49		1,608	1,357
			6	Venkainachattra ...	540	75	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		389	321
			7	Badagalpura ...	1,317	10	1,048	85	60	...	...	...	...	85	60		174	135
			8	Nayadevarapura ...	2,054	26	300	24	17	...	...	...	...	24	17		1,485	1,164
			9	Veernapura ...	1,827	14	889	89	64	1	4	...	...	90	68		771	613
			10	Somanapura ...	937	4	399	11	7	...	...	...	...	11	7		474	366
			11	Kalanahundi ...	709	2	174	16	11	...	...	...	...	16	11		495	382
			11	Second class total ...	18,709	349	9,876	381	285	4	20	1	4	386	309		7,024	5,780
3rd class maximum rate Rs. 1-8-0	3rd class maximum rate Rs. 7-0-0	3rd class maximum rate Rs. 12-0-0		Coffee garden of														
			1	Mr. Sanderson ...	331	...	65	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		212	145
			2	Bisalavadi ...	3,314	8	2,499	10	6	...	...	...	...	10	6		789	469
			3	Kodivuganı ...	1,194	4	811	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3		375	231
			4	Bevintalapura ...	1,113	7	912	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1		192	118
			5	Seringapura ...	332	2	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	96
			6	Bustipura ...	336	3	333	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
			7	Badagalpura ...	435	...	393	28	18	...	...	...	..	28	18		9	6
			8	Vadagalpura ...	2,038	6	1,440	22	13	...	...	...	...	22	13		510	300
			9	Honnahalli ...	1,188	5	697	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1		485	285
			10	Hagalbail ...	929	3	564	11	6	...	...	...	...	11	6		351	216
			11	Yelachagere ...	1,931	2	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		204	121
			12	Channappanpura ...	1,011	2	753	24	13	...	...	...	...	24	13		232	147
			13	Dolipura ...	405	36	184	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3		99	82
			14	Devarajpura ...	306	...	215	91	58	...	...	...	...	91	58		...	...
			15	Attigulipura ...	717	4	464	120	73	...	...	...	...	120	73		129	79
			16	Ainpura ...	908	3	714	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	7		177	112

(Revenue)—dated 26th November 1894.

Proposed Survey Assessment of the 126 Villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District No. 750, dated 31st May 1894.

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.			Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large halli bandis.	Total.				
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.											
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
171	626	143	447	2,201	3,305	2,567	550	2,143	2,693	158	...	158	5,351	931	258	
1,234	6,592	246	1,243	3,985	10,836	9,719	1,096	2,457	3,553	114	...	114	4,347	642	548	
188	858	84	290	1,863	2,826	1,912	252	507	759	36	...	36	724	147	126	
469	2,105	23	54	723	2,404	1,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechirak'
...	...	4	10	136	154	181	52	231	283	14	...	14	110	22	26	
...	...	...	...	294	304	240	74	254	328	12	...	12	231	55	37	
17	66	31	88	772	1,002	619	176	640	816	24	...	24	343	62	88	
11	44	25	53	345	389	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	1	1	683	658	356	34	93	127	11	...	11	73	16	17	
...	...	16	40	288	359	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
6	18	61	216	1,083	1,210	723	135	469	604	69	...	69	435	72	68	
...	...	...	...	64	61	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	25	67	605	728	596	170	913	1,083	35	...	35	484	83	85	
...	...	48	112	1,311	1,376	745	206	1,183	1,389	77	...	77	625	88	103	
...	...	...	...	405	367	204	54	461	515	9	...	9	154	23	27	
33	126	30	87	390	577	443	112	724	836	26	...	26	347	60	56	
...	...	...	...	340	335	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	23	53	1,422	1,392	1,285	366	1,835	2,201	110	...	110	1,179	194	183	
53	312	215	1,873	747	2,891	2,913	225	893	1,118	79	...	79	995	241	112	
250	886	99	535	1,699	3,149	3,023	238	566	804	46	...	46	1,762	348	119	
...	...	...	...	888	972	587	28	350	378	32	...	32	259	48	49	
...	...	1	2	542	582	365	181	387	568	38	...	38	584	72	90	
...	...	11	25	924	1,001	591	160	521	681	40	...	40	560	89	80	
6	34	74	384	192	575	635	18	24	42	7	...	7	87	20	9	
22	86	33	211	363	659	951	100	328	428	36	...	36	367	59	50	
5	24	127	900	264	1,144	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
283	1,307	149	892	903	2,739	2,627	390	1,267	1,657	83	...	83	1,502	267	195	
...	...	5	13	819	924	932	182	614	796	79	...	79	673	110	91	
...	...	16	43	2,157	2,671	3,105	304	629	933	96	...	96	1,592	240	152	
...	...	...	...	1,062	1,417	943	128	431	559	45	...	45	508	102	64	
...	...	...	...	863	1,172	931	138	359	497	57	...	57	445	68	69	
...	...	...	...	388	461	541	134	363	497	67	...	67	638	89	67	
...	...	1	2	463	630	858	132	501	633	58	...	58	547	89	66	
...	...	...	...	404	459	549	91	182	273	26	...	26	304	41	45	
...	...	...	...	755	1,048	1,315	108	400	508	43	...	43	576	89	54	
...	...	6	16	1,305	1,807	2,006	132	316	478	66	...	66	691	145	66	
...	...	2	7	1,545	2,178	2,004	214	580	794	42	...	42	713	146	42	
...	...	11	37	1,003	1,151	750	156	763	919	27	...	27	533	82	78	
...	...	...	...	300	367	244	62	200	262	18	...	18	206	31	31	
2,751	13,084	1,510	7,706	34,531	56,280	48,895	6,398	21,614	28,012	1,680	...	1,680	27,945	4,741	3,151	
237	948	79	276	1,253	2,055	1,746	375	2,062	2,437	86	...	86	1,818	334	182	
205	778	28	95	482	1,132	1,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
1	4	19	42	429	376	397	80	661	741	23	...	23	205	41	40	
...	...	...	...	28	22	32	168	429	597	29	...	29	490	96	84	
12	33	133	447	1,753	1,842	1,840	342	3,121	3,463	65	...	65	1,255	297	171	
6	16	1	1	396	338	289	248	791	1,039	59	...	59	675	120	124	
...	...	...	...	174	135	140	26	26	52	...	...	...	114	26	13	
12	42	207	650	1,704	1,856	1,355	266	1,300	1,566	72	...	72	780	131	133	
10	38	53	178	834	829	524	110	380	490	35	...	35	200	40	55	
...	...	49	158	523	524	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	22	69	517	451	236	174	1,022	1,196	36	...	36	532	101	87	
483	1,864	591	1,916	8,098	9,560	8,019	1,789	9,792	11,581	405	...	405	6,069	1,186	889	
...	...	54	166	266	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	8	27	797	496	668	212	786	998	25	...	25	496	86	106	
...	...	...	...	375	231	207	54	602	656	6	...	6	185	25	27	
...	...	...	...	192	118	109	24	52	76	8	...	8	48	10	12	
..	...	...	...	150	96	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	9	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	60	155	570	455	515	88	452	540	18	...	18	252	49	44	
...	...	...	...	485	285	293	126	845	971	29	...	29	321	72	63	
...	...	...	...	351	216	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	204	121	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	232	147	125	76	490	566	7	...	7	151	36	38	
75	324	7	11	181	417	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	129	79	63	32	159	191	4	...	4	58	16	16	
...	...	...	...	177	112	116	32	122	154	4	...	4	72	13	16	

Statement showing the Area &c. of the 126 Villages

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal or											
								Government Culturable waste.								Government.	
								Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Numbers.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3rd class maximum rate Rs. 1-8-0	3rd class maximum rate Rs. 7-0-0	3rd class maximum rate Rs. 12-0-0	17	Malladevanhalli ...	634	4	415	9	6	...	...	...	...	9	6	206	144
			18	Basawapura ...	3,364	117	2,041	8	4	1	2	...	...	9	6	1,010	676
			19	Hardanhalli majra Bommanhalli ...	813	3	620	10	6	...	...	...	...	10	6	180	102
			20	Attagulipura majara Kolipura ...	92	...	40	33	21	...	...	...	...	33	21	19	12
			21	Kuthalawadi ...	2,350	4	622	24	9	...	...	...	...	24	9	1,674	945
			22	Basavapura ...	1,106	...	281	40	21	...	...	...	...	40	21	765	480
			23	Devalapura ...	651	13	261	37	19	...	...	...	...	37	19	340	210
			24	Bakkepura ...	1,339	5	1,065	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	266	175
			25	Kattnawadi ...	2,130	19	663	32	16	...	...	...	...	32	16	1,377	810
			26	Vugenahundi ...	1,917	3	841	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1,014	612
			27	Kumbaragundi ...	511	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	90
			28	Maduvinbidu ...	685	4	187	35	18	...	...	...	...	35	18	429	262
			29	Keelagere ...	1,313	26	605	14	9	...	...	...	...	14	9	629	406
			30	Madalawadi ...	1,450	12	925	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	504	321
			31	Mallur ...	1,120	10	377	24	13	...	...	...	...	24	13	611	394
			32	Alawadi ...	388	28	165	48	27	...	...	...	...	48	27	143	87
			33	Yanagahalli ...	914	15	241	53	27	...	...	...	...	53	27	584	379
			34	Yannumgumba ...	2,080	...	1,653	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	420	264
			35	Dasanapura... ...	124	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	66
			36	Arkalwadi	1,297	5	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	342
			37	Pichanapura ...	310	7	44	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	230	148
			38	Manchagundipura ...	266	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	138
			39	Chowdahalli ...	1,119	...	795	182	106	...	...	...	...	182	106	106	60
			40	Narasamangal ...	809	3	382	58	36	23	63	...	...	81	99	245	148
			41	Karikyatanpura ...	378	...	208	21	13	...	...	...	...	21	13	154	102
			42	Achattapura... ...	377	9	149	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	205	132
			43	Vadrahalli	1,386	5	903	64	36	...	...	...	...	64	36	387	238
			44	Yerganhalli	2,712	5	2,116	46	30	...	...	...	...	46	30	543	554
			45	Mudlahosahalli ...	1,171	10	551	15	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	581	355
			46	Mudlahosahalli majra Kuthanapura ...	357	3	35	30	16	...	...	...	...	30	16	289	177
			47	Kaglipura	1,125	2	381	36	19	...	...	...	...	36	19	604	370
			48	Kulagana	2,165	109	699	42	28	...	...	3	7	45	35	1,302	906
			49	Hirebegur	813	7	106	18	10	...	...	...	...	18	10	674	448
			50	Chikbegur	765	29	88	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	636	429
			51	Arlikatte	582	5	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	310
			52	Kebbipura	414	13	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	243
			53	Mudanakodu ...	1,623	16	183	47	30	...	...	...	...	47	30	1,354	888
			54	Maliyur	1,877	17	601	22	16	...	...	...	...	22	16	1,183	780
			55	Herve	2,841	32	728	129	73	...	...	...	...	129	73	1,874	1,164
			56	Kengaki	1,833	35	254	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	1,507	1,009
			57	Kerehalli	1,387	70	348	45	28	...	...	...	...	45	28	904	613
			58	Kumachinhalli	746	5	69	12	6	...	...	...	...	12	6	635	399
			59	Kenchanahalli ...	774	2	143	30	18	...	...	...	...	30	18	585	366
			60	Kallabettahalli ...	767	10	399	124	72	...	...	...	...	124	72	217	142
			61	Mukadihalli... ...	2,477	80	657	68	48	...	...	...	...	68	48	1,648	1,095
			62	Kethahalli	1,288	11	251	15	9	3	7	1	2	19	18	974	639
			63	Govindawadi ...	2,882	44	937	179	109	...	...	...	...	179	109	1,632	1,051
			64	Bhujaganpura ...	495	42	51	12	9	...	...	...	...	12	9	373	273
			65	Hegawadi	863	12	123	21	13	...	...	...	...	21	13	704	522
			66	Kethanapura ...	519	17	128	8	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	340	223
			67	Nanjahalli	489	30	202	48	31	...	...	...	...	48	31	202	133
			68	Vudagala	3,049	37	817	75	36	...	...	...	...	75	36	2,103	1,255
			69	Kangalapura ...	849	8	258	22	12	...	...	...	...	22	12	550	330
			70	Bettadapura ...	1,010	4	266	18	10	...	...	...	...	18	10	722	489
			71	Hongalwadi ...	83	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	46
			72	Bandigowdnahalli ...	2,149	2	1,717	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	421	252
			72	Third class, Total ...	83,496	1,038	38,758	2,120	1,245	27	72	4	9	2,151	1,326	39,895	25,416
4th class max. rate Rs. 0-12-0	4th class max. rate Rs. 7-0-0	4th class max. rate Rs. 12-0-0	1	Honnagowdanhalli ...	322	...	184	29	10	...	...	...	...	29	10	109	34
			2	Punajur	1,067	...	981	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	81	27
			3	Sannanpura ...	45	...	4	41	12	...	...	...	...	41	12	...	...
			4	Mukanpalya ...	119	...	74	45	15	...	...	...	...	45	15	...	...
			4	Fouth class, Total ...	1,553	...	1,243	120	38	...	...	...	...	120	38	190	61
			126	Grand Total ...	1,54,138	2,196	64,073	3,405	2,382	68	308	8	20	3,501	2,710	77,379	66,747

(*Revenue*)—*dated 26th November* 1894.

of the Chamarajnagar Taluk—*Concluded.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collection and cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.			Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large halli bandis.	Total.				
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.											
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	206	144	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Beclruk.
101	290	86	261	1,197	1,227	1,121	257	1,369	1,626	41	...	41	693	128	138	
...	...	...	...	180	102	...	10	5	15	...	...	...	15	5	5	
...	...	...	...	19	12	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	9	2	...	
...	...	26	118	1,700	1,063	965	424	3,367	3,791	214	...	214	1,734	233	346	Ditto
...	...	19	56	785	538	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	...	340	210	110	30	22	52	...	...	...	87	18	15	Ditto
...	...	...	...	265	175	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	39	133	1,416	943	423	208	740	948	57	...	57	345	150	104	
...	...	56	184	1,070	796	509	128	653	781	37	...	37	310	68	61	
...	...	...	...	146	90	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ditto
...	...	30	67	459	329	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	39	87	668	493	476	152	639	791	39	...	39	391	82	76	
...	...	2	4	506	325	330	90	379	469	19	...	19	231	42	45	
...	...	225	91	709	740	531	24	142	166	6	...	6	41	12	12	
73	255	4	10	147	91	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	24	50	605	429	500	152	744	896	19	...	19	518	111	76	
...	...	3	7	423	271	227	96	820	916	46	...	46	203	42	48	
...	...	16	41	112	107	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	12	40	613	529	880	422	1,809	2,231	188	...	188	958	209	211	
48	147	13	37	257	227	194	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Ditto
14	42	6	15	224	153	217	78	333	411	16	...	16	133	27	39	Ditto
...	...	42	101	142	161	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	9	37	343	454	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
89	269	...	...	154	102	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	18	213	150	114	20	44	64	2	...	2	60	16	10	
...	...	7	18	394	256	208	60	243	303	17	...	17	140	31	30	
...	...	2	1	545	355	585	208	1,187	1,395	51	...	51	403	95	104	
...	...	14	28	595	383	390	80	326	406	16	...	10	180	45	40	
..	...	...	...	289	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	102	360	706	730	500	24	31	55	...	...	...	64	13	12	
...	...	10	29	1,312	935	1,090	164	849	1,013	24	...	24	473	124	82	
...	...	8	22	682	470	578	118	342	460	16	...	16	327	66	59	
...	...	11	35	647	464	707	94	169	263	16	...	16	344	73	47	
...	...	18	54	492	364	363	82	247	329	25	...	25	183	25	41	
...	...	...	...	364	243	269	134	349	483	22	...	22	345	61	67	
...	...	23	67	1,377	955	924	256	1,479	1,735	69	...	69	647	115	128	
...	...	54	153	1,237	933	736	312	945	1,257	70	...	70	882	106	156	
...	...	78	206	1,952	1,370	1,163	276	700	976	49	...	49	1,168	209	138	
...	...	29	87	1,536	1,096	632	252	926	1,178	44	...	44	759	137	126	
...	...	18	43	924	661	658	148	1,170	1,318	13	...	13	397	92	74	
2	5	25	58	660	457	320	100	379	479	20	...	20	203	44	50	
...	...	14	37	599	403	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	17	60	234	202	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	24	69	1,672	1,164	1,119	172	602	774	42	...	42	497	83	86	
...	...	32	92	1,007	734	429	74	191	265	8	...	8	220	52	37	
1	3	90	251	1,722	1,302	851	259	842	1,101	40	...	40	686	116	129	
...	...	1	3	390	321	366	40	168	208	7	...	7	98	21	20	
16	45	3	5	707	527	310	22	66	88	4	...	4	62	11	11	
...	...	26	59	366	282	244	22	82	104	...	...	...	63	11	11	
...	...	4	17	209	167	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
3	12	17	46	2,120	1,301	1,161	492	1,622	2,114	148	...	148	1,684	302	246	Ditto
...	...	5	9	561	355	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
6	16	...	...	722	489	367	118	245	363	36	...	36	254	59	59	
...	...	...	...	81	46	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	...	...	429	269	210	71	425	496	9	...	9	137	22	35	
...	...	8	17													
429	1,410	1,225	3,542	41,549	30,338	25,479	6,313	28,174	34,487	1,525	...	1,525	17,557	3,365	3,289	
...	...	...	...	109	34	19	6	67	73	...	...	...	14	4	3	
...	...	...	...	81	27	3	12	120	132	4	...	4	28	9	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
...	...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	190	61	22	18	187	205	4	...	4	42	13	9	
3,663	16,358	3,326	13,164	84,368	96,269	82,415	14,518	59,767	74,285	3,614	...	3,614	51,613	9,305	7,838	

Statement showing the Area, Cultivetion, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Papulation and Part and reported on in Survey Superintendent's letter

Class.			No.	Name of village.	Survey Area and Kamal or													
								Government culturable waste.								Government	
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	No.	Name of village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1st class maximum rate Rs. 2-4.	1st class maximum rate Rs. 8.	1st class maximum rate Rs. 12.	1	Sarvamanya Ummattur ...	5,187	98	2,406	13	11	...	...	...	...	13	11	2,444	2,871
			2	Ditto Navalur ...	1,402	75	152	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	1,163	1,393
			3	Ditto Yalakur ...	1,338	49	286	15	20	...	...	...	...	15	20	979	1,222
			4	Ditto Aldur ...	1,089	26	114	20	16	...	...	...	...	20	16	927	1,003
			5	Ditto Handrakalli ...	1,056	23	347	8	9	...	...	...	...	8	9	668	765
			6	Ditto Sappainapura...	461	28	73	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	357	436
			7	Ditto Hanahalli ...	493	28	59	6	9	...	...	...	...	6	9	400	540
			8	Jodi Mudla agrahar ...	835	176	277	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	375	504
			9	Sarvamanya Byadrapura...	1,491	26	630	37	29	...	...	...	...	37	29	796	740
			10	Ditto Byadrawadi ...	1,442	100	372	36	31	...	...	...	...	36	31	834	832
			11	Ditto Kattepura ...	528	29	336	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	13	57	56
			12	Ditto Muttige ...	2,655	71	748	190	178	...	...	...	...	190	178	1,603	1,537
			13	Ditto Heggotara ...	2,013	31	648	98	81	...	...	...	...	98	81	1,233	1,166
			13	First Class Total ...	19,990	760	6,448	448	407	...	...	...	...	448	407	11,836	13,085
2nd class max. rate Rs. 1-14.	2nd class max. rate Rs. 8.	2nd class max. rate Rs. 12.	1	Sarvamanya Sivapura ...	2,107	13	1,507	62	43	...	...	...	...	62	43	523	407
			1	Second Class Total ...	2,107	13	1,507	62	43	...	...	...	...	62	43	523	407
			14	Grand Total ...	22,097	773	7,955	510	450	...	...	...	...	510	450	12,359	13,492

(*Revenue*)—*dated 26th November* 1894.

Proposed Survey Assessment of Inam Villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District No. 750, dated 31st May 1894.

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.			Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large hali bardis.	Total.				
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.											
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
171	832	55	271	2,670	3,974	3,665	404	1,060	1,464	103	...	103	1,750	302	202	
...	...	8	15	1,171	1,408	1,084	166	506	672	59	...	59	803	145	83	
...	...	9	27	988	1,249	1,484	...	323	323	94	...	94	502	109	94	
...	...	2	6	929	1,009	681	164	361	525	48	...	48	573	98	82	
...	...	10	29	678	794	635	164	833	997	54	...	54	768	119	82	
...	...	1	2	358	438	221	28	150	178	10	...	10	112	19	14	
...	...	...	...	400	540	330	18	15	33	3	...	3	55	10	9	
...	...	1	2	376	506	...	112	280	392	25	...	25	526	71	58	
...	...	2	8	798	743	504	136	907	1,093	15	...	15	445	84	93	
61	226	39	147	934	1,205	1,089	312	1,202	1,514	72	...	72	1,032	209	156	
13	44	80	275	150	375	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechâraak.
12	44	31	97	1,646	1,678	1,015	140	1,115	1,255	37	...	37	355	81	68	
...	...	3	8	1,236	1,194	709	270	1,098	1,368	69	...	69	866	147	135	
257	1,146	241	887	12,324	15,118	11,806	1,964	7,850	9,814	589	...	589	7,787	1,394	1,074	
...	...	2	3	525	410	280	152	558	710	24	...	24	343	67	73	
...	...	2	3	525	410	280	152	558	710	24	...	24	343	67	76	
257	1,146	243	890	12,859	15,528	12,083	2,116	8,403	10,524	613	...	613	8,130	1,461	1,150	

1894-95

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 26th November 1894.

No. 8583-4 / R. 1268

Sanctioning the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Chamrajnagar Taluk with the usual guarantee for thirty years.

M.G.C.P.B.—5-2-95—120

(General Serial No. 30.)

189[illegible] 10726

From The Supdt Mysore Rly Survey R2889

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Section 62-93
File No
Serial No

Dated Bangalore 20th February 95

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 81
No.

In reply to

SUBJECT.

Submitting two alternative plans for dealing with the land known as Mr Sanderson's coffee Estate in the Chamrajnagar Taluk.

Nov 20/2

Subordinate Office note.

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

No 81

Survey Superintendent's Office

Bangalore 20th February

1895

To

The Chief Secretary to the

Dewan of Mysore

Sir,

Adverting to Para 8 of the Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No. 8583-4 / R 1268 dated 26th November 1894 sanctioning the introduction of Survey Settlement into the Channaj nagar Taluk, I have the honor to report that in the case of the land known as Mr Sanderson's

Sanderson's coffee Estate I'
came to the conclusion that
it would be advisable to
treat the land in question
as coffee land and assess
it under the coffee Rules at
either Re 1.8.0 or Re 1 per acre
as the present holders may
elect to hold it - on permanent
or on terminable lease. I
am given to understand
that coffee requires very
much less irrigation than
rice.

rice land and I think if a water rate of Rs 2.8.0 on all land under the channel and of Rs 1.4.0 upon all land above the channel where the irrigation would of course have to be by lift be fixed, it would be a satisfactory settlement.

2 The Estate in question is now held partly by Mr. Morris and partly by Mr. Lucas and I have issued instructions for the necessary demarcation in the field but results are not yet

yet known. This need not affect a decision of the question at issue. Both the above gentlemen are I believe agreeable to the proposals I have made and I think if they bound themselves in writing to pay the water rate as above suggested Coffee Title Deeds in Forms A or B as they may elect, should be granted them. The water rate would thus be kept perfectly distinct from the coffee assessment.

3 In the event of Governmen- not approving of my suggestion

the alternative will be to con-
-firm the land to the holders
on the Survey assessment
as in the case of ordinary
lands. It is more advanta-
-geous to Government to adopt
a water rate as suggested
by me. The assessment
of the whole Estate as per
"Akarband" is only Rs 318
but with a liability to en-
-hancement as noted at Para
4 of my letter No. 143 of the
28th August 1894. The revenue,
should the land be treated
as coffee land on terminable

tenure

tenure at Re 1 per acre will be Rs 266 + water rate which will amount to about Rs 496; in all about Rs 762. The holders I imagine will feel themselves compensated for the extra assessment they will have to pay by being able to obtain Title Deeds for the land.

4 I shall feel much obliged by as early Orders as possible on this case.

5 The land concerned contains no timber of any value

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant

Supdt Mysore Revenue Survey

Draft as Revised

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Section NR
File No 69-93
Serial No 6

Read:—

Letter No. 81 dated 20th February 1895 from the Superintendent Revenue Survey in Mysore soliciting with ref: to para 8 of Govt Pro: No. 8583-4 & 26th June 94 R 1268 instructions as to how the land known as Mr. Saunderson's Coffee Estate in the Chamrajnagar Taluk should be dealt with.

No 2472-3 / R.T. 289-92 dt 29/8/95 31

Order thereon.

The Survey Superintendent's attention is drawn to the instructions laid down in Government Pro: No. 302-10 R.T. 334-92 dated 18th July 1895 and he is requested to deal with this case in accordance therewith,

the result being that
the Survey assessment
will be charged on the
lands in question & the usual Revenue Rate granted to the occupants.
lands, ~~not off~~ Channel
water is used for other lands
than those classed as wet by reason of their dependence
~~via the source of supply from~~
on the Channel,
~~the Channel~~, water rates
calculated in accordance
with the special condition
~~rule laid down~~ of such lands
in ~~Rule XIX of the Rules~~
~~under the Land Revenue~~
Code, will be levied. The charge on Rice land will be the usual Revenue Rate
being granted for the lands
in question.

The Survey Authority may make such recommendations as he may consider necessary.

29-6-95

Revised.

H.B. 29/8/95

To The Supdt. Revenue Survey.
Dy Commr Mysore District

(2) V.A.T. 28.5.02

Ex. Accts.

~~Revenue Branch~~

Please peruse the reference quoted within

6/6/02

Petn Br.-

A spare copy of Proc. No 302-10 dt 1-7-95 part rep. R.R. 33492 and there is a slip to show that R.R. 289-92 containing Proc. dt 29.8.95 quoted with an endorsement to Rev Br on 15.2.01 for by No 5019 R 3029. from D.C. Bangalore No 11497 22-1-01.

6/6/02

6/6/02

Ruled to May the said Case be sent to Revenue Branch where the file required is said to be

7.6.02

10/6/02

Rev. 14/6/02

Put up with the ref. quoted

Case R.R. 215-92

No. 3256

Name of Petitioner H. K. Strickland Agent of Messrs Arbuthnot & Co

Village Madras

Taluk —

District —

Date of Arzi 27.5.02

Date of Receipt 28.5.02

Date of Disposal

No. of Enclosure Three (3)

Section

Page No

Serial No

ABSTRACT

States that certain lands of Karadichulla & Kanakere village Chamarajnagar Taluk were originally granted to Mr Sanderson late of the Mysore Kheddah Deptt for Coffee cultivation & have now passed into Messrs Arbuthnot & Co's possession by purchase under the decree obtained in O.S. No 17 of 1899-1900 on the file of the Distt Court of Mysore, that it was first thought to cultivate Coffee by the aid of Irrigation & the question of water right was at that time settled by Govt Order No 2472-3 R.R. 289-92 & 29.8.95 directing the Survey Deptt to deal with the matter in accordance with Proc No 302-10 & 1.7.95 that

MGCPB—4,000—31-1-02

the lands were not re-classed as Coffee lands, that besides the free right to water on such lands as stood classed as "wet", the owners would have a right to use such water as they needed on payment of a fair rate for the same, that this permitted them to carry on the Coffee cultivation, that they could not reap the benefit of doing so & had to sustain a loss of Rs 50,000, that it has been found impossible to successfully cultivate Coffee & therefore the present owners now desire to cultivate Paddy.

Prays that final orders may be issued as to the rights of the owners of the Karadihulla Estate to such water from the Hongalwadi Channel as may be necessary for Paddy or other cultivation & that the usual Patta, or other Receipt book title deed may be granted in the name of Messrs Arbuthnot & Co of Madras.

31/5

Shemogah
27th May 1902.

To

H. V. Nunjundiah, Esqre.
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore.
Revenue Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that Government may be pleased to issue final orders as to the right of the owners of the Karadihullah Estate (marginally described) to such water from the Nongalwadi channel as may be necessary for Paddy or other cultivation, and that the usual Pattah, Receipt Book, or other Title deed may be granted in the name of Messrs Arbuthnot & Co of Madras.

2) These lands were originally granted by Government to Mr Sanderson late of the Mysore Keddah Department for coffee Cultivation & have now passed into Messrs Arbuthnot & Co's possession by purchase under the Decree obtained by this Firm in O.S. No 17 of 99-00 on the

Mysore District Channarayapatna Taluq Karadihullah Village
Survey Nos = 1 = 13·36 Acres
2 = 24·10 "
3 = 32·11 "
= 70·23

Kanakere Village
Survey Nos: 1 = 32·35
2 = 47·10
3 = 89·39
= 190·04 = 260

25

the file of the District Court of Mysore.

3) The original intention was to cultivate Coffee by the aid of Irrigation, and the question of water-rights was at that time settled by Government by its order No. 2472-3 R.T. 289-92 dated the 29 August 1895 directing the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to deal with this matter in accordance with Proceedings No. 302-10 R.T. 334-92 dated the 1st July 1895.

4) Enclosed I forward copies of the Superintendent of Revenue-Survey's letter No. 661 & 783 of the 20th March 1901 & 3rd May 1902 respectively to myself from which it will be seen that these lands were not re-classed as Coffee Lands, and that besides the free right to water on such lands as stood classed as "wet", the owners would have a right to use such water as they needed upon payment of a fair tax for the same.

5) This met the requirements of the case, and permitted the owners to use such water as was necessary for the irrigation of the Coffee

and

and further permitted of their changing the product cultivated from Coffee to Paddy &c

6) After a loss of some 50,000 Rupees,—a large portion of which has gone to the benefit of the surrounding District—it has been found impossible to successfully cultivate Coffee, and Messrs Arbuthnot & Co,— the present owners,— now desire to exercise their right to cultivate Paddy & desire a right to sufficient water from the Hongalwadi Channel for such purpose. The right to recoup losses sustained in the cultivation of one product by the cultivation of another is one which I believe Government will readily concede, even though it should entail any special concession, which however I do not understand from the Survey Superintendent's letter to be the case in this instance.

7) The Amildar of Chamarajnagar is under the impression that the owners right to the Channel water is limited, & that they are not permitted to put the land previously under

under Coffee under Paddy, and this position on his part naturally hinders me from effecting a sale of the property.

8) I have thus the honour to request that orders may be granted permitting the owners of this Estate to cultivate Paddy or any other product they may deem expedient, and that they may be entitled to full water allowances free of charge upon such lands as are now assessed at "Wet" rates, and that they be allowed to take such water as may be required for lands assessed at "Dry" rates upon a fair tax being levied for the same; and that Title Deeds may be granted.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

N. T. Threlfall

Agent-Messrs Arbuthnot & Co

of Madras.

(Copy)

No. 661

Office of the Superintendent
of Revenue Survey
Bangalore dated 20th March 1901

To,

N. H. Strickland Esquire.
Madras.

Sir

In reply to your letters of 9th February and 16th March 1901, respectively, I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion the Amildar of Chamarajanagar Taluk must be in error when he states that the original title of Mr. Sanderson to the Karadihalla Estate does not permit of the land being used or sold for Paddy Cultivation

By Government order No. 2472-3 / R.F. 289-92 dated 29th August 1895 I was directed to deal with the Estate in accordance with the Government Proceedings No. 302-10 / R.F. 336-92 dated 1st July 1895 with the result that the Survey assessment would be charged on the lands concerned and the usual Revenue "Patta" granted to the occupants and if channel water should be used, for other lands than those already classed as wet or garden, appropriate water would

× Copy attached

would be charged.

It is clear from the above that the Lands
3 of the Karadihalla Estate in no way differ in
tenure from ordinary agricultural land and
that the Revenue authorities must have & ought
to have prepared the usual Revenue "Pattas" of
which you can easily obtain copies on application
to the Amildar. Anything contained in Mr Saunders's
title or "Sanad" must in my opinion yield to the
later orders of Government above quoted. I can see
nothing to prevent the occupants from selling or disposing
of the Lands in any way they please, subject to the
provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

As regards the required Copies of maps I
shall direct the Assistant in charge of the Head
quarter office to send them to you.

I have &c

Sd/ J. P. Grant

Superintendent, Mysore Rev. Survey.

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore.

Order No: 302-10 R. F. 334-92

Dated Bangalore 1st July 1895.

It is not the intention of Government to interdict the Coffee tenure or assessment of the Malnad into the Maidan parts of the Province. Land taken up for Coffee cultivation in the Maidan must be treated like land taken up for any other cultivation. It should bear the ordinary Survey assessment.

2. Such land may be granted free of sale when it has no market value, and Shrotriya may be given when it is occupied or sale for which no applications or full assessment are forthcoming.

Sd/ S. Sreenivasiengar
Revenue Secretary

Sd/ J. D. Grant
Supdt. Mysore Revenue Survey

(Copy)

No. 783

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 3rd May 1902.

To,

H. F. Strickland Esquire,
Shimoga.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 25th April 1902, I have the honor to observe that I have no objection to your marking such use as you may deem advisable of my letter No. 681 of the 20th March 1902, but I am not in a position to instruct the Amildar to adopt a particular line of action. I would suggest that you should lay before Government the State of the case and obtain a definite ruling as against the attitude taken up by the Amildar the objection on which part I am not acquainted with. It is not in my power or in any way part of duty to grant a Patta for the lands under reference. The ruling of Government Proceedings No. 2472-4 / R.F. 289-92 dated 29th August 1895 constitutes the lands ordinary Patta land and entitled to the water supply recorded at the time of classification upon which the Survey assessment was based.

I have &c
Sd J. P. Grant
Superintendent Mysore Rev. Survey

Draft

No: R 11-9

Date. 15/9/02

Endorsement granted to M/s. H. F. Strickland, Agent of Messers Arbuthnot & Co:, Madras, in reply to his petition no: 3256 of 27.5.02, Soliciting the orders of Govt: as to the right of the owners of the Kanadihalla estate in the Kha-narajanagar Taluk to the use of such water from the Hongalwad channel as may be necessary for paddy or other Cultivation and that the usual Patta, or Receipt Book may be granted in the name of the Company.

Section
File No. 62-93
Serial No. 8

Petitioner is informed that he may apply to the Dy: Com: Mysore Dt:, who will deal with all his requests in the usual Course.

B.O.

12/9/02

for Secretary

No R1160 of 15/8/02
15

Copy Minute,
Memorandum for
information
B.O.
12/8/02